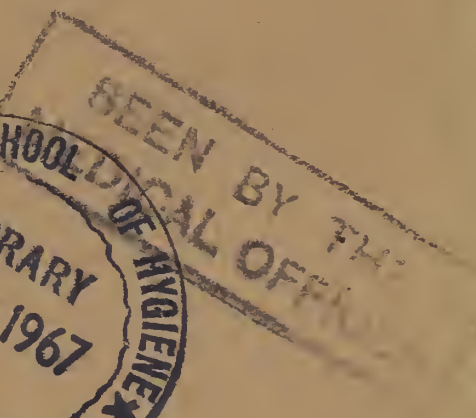
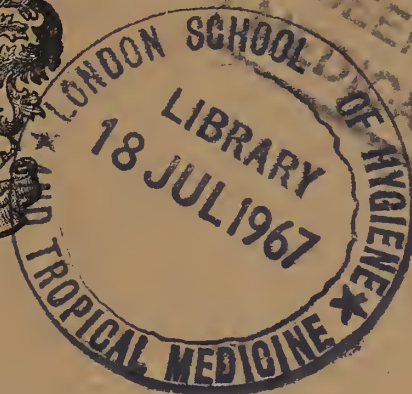


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COUNTY BOROUGH OF BRIGHTON



ANNUAL REPORT
OF THE
MEDICAL OFFICER OF HEALTH
AND
SCHOOL MEDICAL OFFICER
FOR THE YEAR 1950

RUTHERFORD CRAMB, M.B., Ch.B., D.P.H.

BRIGHTON
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HEALTH DEPARTMENT,
ROYAL YORK BUILDINGS,
BRIGHTON.

June, 1951.

To the Chairman and Members of the Health Committee.

LADIES AND GENTLEMEN,

In accordance with my statutory duties as Medical Officer of Health I submit herewith the Annual Report for the year ended December 31st, 1950.

Vital Statistics

The mid-1950 population as estimated by the Registrar-General was 157,800, an increase of 2,750 on the 1949 estimate. The following figures give the rates per 1,000 of population, and for comparison (and throughout the Report) the corresponding figures for 1949 are given in brackets : Birth Rate 13·73 (14·47) : Crude Death Rate 13·93 (14·65) : Adjusted Death Rate 11·28 (11·87) : Maternal Mortality Rate nil (1·7) : Infant Mortality Rate 30 (37), the number of infant deaths being 66 (82). The number of live births was 2,167 (2,243), of which 188 (185) were illegitimate.

Infectious Diseases

The incidence of notifiable diseases during the year was low. Poliomyelitis cases numbered 19 (37) : Diphtheria 2 (10)—this is the lowest figure ever recorded for this disease in Brighton : Scarlet Fever 205 (191) : Whooping Cough 551 (202) : Measles 482 (791) : Puerperal Pyrexia 15 (43) : Food Poisoning 32 (36) : Enteric group 4 (6). Except for 3 fatal cases of Poliomyelitis, no deaths occurred from any of these conditions.

For the greater part of the year, therefore, the position was very satisfactory, but unfortunately in December smallpox broke out, the infection having been imported from India, and in the last week of the year nine cases occurred. Further cases, as anticipated, arose up to January 22nd, 1951, the total number of confirmed cases in the outbreak being 29, with 10 deaths. This high mortality rate indicates the virulence of the infection. A full account of the outbreak is given in the Appendix to this Report.

Tuberculosis

The number of new cases notified shewed an increase of 33 on the previous year : the number of deaths was 66 (64).

Water Supply

The water supply was satisfactory both in quantity and quality. Further details from the Waterworks Engineer are given in this Report.

In a review of the health condition of the population, I am pleased to report that, with the exception of the outbreak of smallpox in December, the health records of the community throughout the year were satisfactory.

As this is the last Annual Report I will present, it is fitting that I should review briefly the period I have had the honour of holding the office of Medical Officer of Health. I would first pay tribute to my three predecessors, each of whom in his tenure of office played a distinguished rôle in the development of the Health Services in Brighton.

Dr. Taaffe, the first Medical Officer of Health, was appointed in 1874, when the population was 95,000. His energies were mostly concerned with housing, house drainage and sewerage. He was succeeded in 1888 by Dr. (later Sir Arthur) Newsholme. The population was now 113,000. He did important work in the control of the infectious diseases prevalent at that time, particularly typhoid fever and diphtheria. The Infectious Diseases Hospital—now Bevendean Hospital—and the Abattoir were established during his period of office. He resigned at the end of 1907 on his appointment as Medical Officer to the Local Government Board. His successor, in 1908, was Dr. Duncan Forbes. The population had then increased to 129,000, and during his tenure of 31 years there were great developments in the Public Health Service. In his first year he inaugurated the local arrangements for the School Medical Service, and this was soon followed by the Tuberculosis Service and the Maternity and Child Welfare Service. Apart from these he did important pioneer work in methods of disinfection and in slum clearance.

In 1939 I succeeded Dr. Forbes, having been his Deputy and Senior Medical Officer to the Education Committee since 1919. I fully appreciated the task which lay before me, having in mind the great services rendered by my predecessors. I doubt, however, if in the Public Health work of Brighton there has been a period fraught with more upheaval and anxiety than that covered by my tenure of office. Soon after taking up my duties, Brighton, in common with other Scheme-Making Authorities, started preparations for Civil Defence. The Casualty Services were grafted on to the Health Department—First Aid Posts had to be set up and recruitment and training of personnel for these, for the Ambulances and for the Civil Nursing Reserve, commenced. Arrangements had to be made for the reception of evacuees under the Government Evacuation Scheme. At the end of August of that year war was imminent, and during the week-end prior to the declaration of war Brighton received 21,916 “official” evacuees, comprising 8,185 mothers and infants, 12,068 school children, and 1,177 teachers, 206 blind persons, and 280 expectant mothers. There was also received in one day, from London Hospitals, 960 stretcher cases, who were admitted to local and neighbouring hospitals.

During the war there were 56 enemy air attacks, causing 988 casualties, of whom 198 were killed, and also much damage to property, but although many health problems arose, the standard of health of the people continued remarkably good. No epidemics occurred, as might have been expected under war conditions and large movements of civilians and members of the Services. Constant vigilance in sanitary matters was, however, essential.

With the end of the war the activities of the Central and the Local Authorities were directed to the development of the social services. In 1944 the Government issued a White Paper on a comprehensive National Health Service, and in November 1946 the National Health Service Act was passed. I had the duty of preparing the Schemes for those sections of the Act which devolved on the Local Health Authority. This great Act came into force in July 1948, and whilst it relieved local authorities of the duty of administering

hospitals and of providing treatment, it placed on them other duties of a wide nature. If at present the emphasis of the Act appears to be on Curative Medicine, there is still very important work to be done by a Local Health Authority in Preventive Medicine if the adage that "Prevention is better than cure" is to be more than mere lip service. Our recent experience in Brighton brought that very much to the fore and has demonstrated that there must be close co-operation between the Hospital and other Medical Services and the Public Health Service.

What can be achieved by preventive measures is amply proved in the case of diphtheria. This dangerous infectious disease caused annually an average of 2,800 deaths in the country before mass immunization was introduced in 1941. Since then over nine million children have been immunized, and there has been a steady fall in the number of cases and deaths in each succeeding year. The number of diphtheria deaths last year in the country was 49—a triumph for Preventive Medicine.

In the 75 odd years that have passed since the first Medical Officer of Health was appointed in Brighton, great changes and improvements have taken place in the town and in these the health and sanitary services have played their part. In 1874 the Death Rate per 1,000 was 20·4 : the Infant Mortality Rate 141. For 1950 these figures are 13·93 and 30 respectively. The outstanding figure is the big reduction in the Infant Mortality Rate. Also, and of high importance, there were no maternal deaths last year in Brighton mothers.

During the period the School Medical Service has been in existence the health of the school children has steadily improved, and to-day the health and nutritional state of the scholars are higher than they have ever been.

It is therefore with some sense of satisfaction that it may be claimed that much has been achieved in maintaining and improving the health and welfare of the community.

In carrying out my duties I have had the assistance of a keen and competent staff, and to them all I tender my sincere thanks. I am indebted to the Town Clerk for his valuable advice and guidance on many matters, and also to the Chief Officers of the Corporation for their co-operation and assistance at all times.

To the Chairman and Members of the Health Committee, to the other Committees I have served, and to the Members of the Council in general, I would express my appreciation for the consideration and encouragement I have always received.

I am, Ladies and Gentlemen,

Your obedient servant,

RUTHERFORD CRAMB.

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MEMBERS OF COMMITTEES ON 31st DECEMBER, 1950

Health Committee:**Chairman: Alderman W. G. DUDENEY**

HIS WORSHIP THE MAYOR (ALDERMAN S. DAVEY)	COUNCILLOR E. W. KIPPIN
ALDERMAN MISS D. E. STRINGER	„ C. W. NEWMAN
COUNCILLOR MRS. A. H. BEVIS	„ T. M. O'H. PARTRIDGE
„ W. H. G. BUTTON	„ A. SMITH
„ P. H. BUXTON	MISS E. HYSLOP
„ W. J. C. CLARKE	MR. C. TITCOMBE
„ S. D. DEASON	MR. T. REES MORGAN
„ MRS. V. G. HARMER	MR. J. J. LOUGHRAN
„ W. D. HOOKER	DR. L. J. BEYNON
	DR. C. B. HINKLEY

Mental Health Services Sub-Committee:**Chairman: Councillor PARTRIDGE**

HIS WORSHIP THE MAYOR (ALDERMAN DAVEY)	COUNCILLOR BUTTON
ALDERMAN COLE	„ MRS. HARMER
„ DUDENEY	„ LEAK
„ Miss STRINGER	„ SMITH
COUNCILLOR MRS. BEVIS	DR. L. J. BEYNON

Home Nursing Sub-Committee:**Chairman: Alderman Miss STRINGER**

HIS WORSHIP THE MAYOR (ALDERMAN DAVEY)	COUNCILLOR MRS. HARMER
ALDERMAN DUDENEY	MR. H. B. THYER
COUNCILLOR MRS. BEVIS	MRS. F. AUSTIN-SMITH
	MISS I. M. WATTS

Ambulance Sub-Committee:**Chairman: Alderman Miss STRINGER**

HIS WORSHIP THE MAYOR (ALDERMAN DAVEY)	COUNCILLOR CLARKE
ALDERMAN DUDENEY	„ PARTRIDGE
COUNCILLOR MRS. BEVIS	„ SMITH
„ BUXTON	MISS HYSLOP

PUBLIC HEALTH OFFICERS

RUTHERFORD CRAMB, M.B., Ch.B., D.P.H., Medical Officer of Health.

W. S. PARKER, M.B., Ch.B., M.R.C.S., D.I.H., D.P.H., Deputy Medical Officer of Health.

Miss R. MORRISON, M.B., Ch.B., D.P.H., Assistant Medical Officer of Health for Maternity and Child Welfare.

R. F. WRIGHT, B.Sc., A.R.C.S., F.I.C., Public Analyst (part time).

S. GOURLEY, M.R.C.V.S., Veterinary Officer (part time).

R. W. GRUTCHFIELD,* Chief Clerk, Public Health Department.

R. S. CROSS,* F.R.San.I., F.S.I.A., Chief Sanitary Inspector.

H. G. GIBSON,* Deputy Chief Sanitary Inspector.

R. L. SCOTOW,* Superintendent of Public Abattoir.

G. V. MARTIN,* K. MCINTYRE,* Senior Sanitary Inspectors (Housing).

E. L. ALLSOP,* A. D. BATTY, T. BILLSON,* G. R. CROWTHER,* K. W. FINCH,*

E. N. JONES,* L. W. PARSLOE,* E. E. ROUGHTON,* L. SMITH,* R. SUTTON,

A. J. TAYLOR,* A. A. WHELCH, Sanitary Inspectors.

E. H. HEASMAN, Shops Inspector.

Health Visitors

Misses A. E. WHYTE, A. EDDY,† M. MAYNARD, D. M. GOLDSMITH, O. LANE,

E. R. COLLARD, M. MATHIE, V. E. SHEILD, E. M. TANNER, M. A. BROWN.

NOTE—Under an exchange of Health Visitors scheme, Miss Maynard was seconded to New Zealand for one year in place of Miss Sheild of that country.

Misses E. I. COLE, J. E. DENT, Tuberculosis Health Visitors.

Mrs. A. L. B. BEARD, Miss M. GREENHILL, Miss E. C. BLACKMORE, Municipal Midwives.

Municipal Ambulance Service

A. J. SUMPTER, Ambulance Supervisor.

L. R. VINEY, Deputy Ambulance Supervisor.

Mental Health Service

T. RASMUSSEN, Executive Officer.

Authorised Officers: H. THATCHER, F. C. CONSTABLE, A. E. E. DENYER.

Woman Visitor: Miss M. K. MURCHIE.

* Holds Food Inspector's Certificate of Royal Sanitary Institute.

† Also part-time Tuberculosis Visitor.

GENERAL STATISTICS

Population, mid-1950—157,800.*

Area—12,565 acres.

Number of inhabited houses Dec. 1950 (Rate Books)—42,479.

Rateable Value—£2,018,642. Penny rate=£8,000.

Marriages, 1,302. Rate per 1,000 population, 8·25

Live Births, 2,167. { legitimate, 1,979 ; illegitimate, 188.
 (Males, 1,122 ; Females, 1,045) { Birth rate, 13·73 per 1,000 population ; area
 comparability factor = 1·03 ; adjusted Birth Rate, 14·14.

(Inward and outward transfers are allowed for in above figures.)

Still Births, 47 (Males 24, females 23) ; rate per 1,000 (live and still) births, 21.
 rate per 1,000 population, 0·30.

Deaths, 2,198. Crude Death Rate, 13·93 per 1,000 population ; area
 comparability factor = ·81 ; adjusted Death Rate, 11·28.

(Inward and outward transfers are allowed for.)

		Puerperal infections.	Others.	Total.
Childbirth deaths ...	Actual Number ...	—	—	Nil
	Rate per 1,000 adjusted			
	(live and still) births	—	—	—

		Legitimate.	Illegitimate.	Total.
Deaths of Infants ...	Actual Number ...	57	9	66
	Rate per 1,000 adjusted			
	under 1 year of age live births ...	29	48	30

Deaths from Cancer, 406. Measles, —. Whooping Cough, —. Diarrhoea
 (under 2), 3.

Hospitals situated in Brighton :—				Number of Deaths.	
				Civilian Non-residents.	Classified as Residents.
Royal Sussex County (general)	...	...	...	174	177
Brighton General	...	...	...	190	422
Royal Alexandra (for children)	...	...	...	39	30
New Sussex (for women)	...	...	...	32	27
Bevendean (infectious diseases and tuberculosis)				18	17
Sussex Maternity	...	...	...	6	10
Sussex Eye	...	...	...	2	1
Sussex Throat and Ear	...	...	...	1	—

Deaths of residents in Hospitals outside Brighton :—

Mental Hospitals ...	...	...	...	...	...	44
Other Hospitals ...	...	...	...	...	...	73

Deaths (classified as residents) in Hospitals, 801 or 36 per cent of total.

*Registrar General's estimated figure.

Diseases Notified during the Year 1950

NOTIFIABLE DISEASE	At all ages	Age Incidence						No. Removed to Isolation Hospital	No. of deaths during the year
		Under 1	1-3	3-5	5-10	10-15	15-25	25+	
Scarlet fever ...	205	—	11	48	108	24	6	8	—
Whooping cough ...	551	43	114	172	211	6	4	1	—
Ac. poliomyelitis: paralytic ...	17	—	4	1	2	1	4	5	3
non-paralytic ...	2	—	—	—	2	—	—	—	—
Measles ...	482	12	92	123	231	11	5	8	—
Diphtheria ...	2	—	—	—	—	1	—	1	—
Ophthalmia neonatorum	1	1	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Puerperal pyrexia ...	15	—	—	—	—	—	5	10	—
Smallpox ...	9	—	0-5	5-15	15-45	45-65	65+	—	1
Ac. pneumonia ...	254	—	150	62	7	2	—	—	—
Dysentery ...	29	—	8	10	15	14	13	—	—
Ac. encephalitis ...	1	—	1	—	8	3	—	—	1
Enteric or typhoid fever	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Paratyphoid fevers ...	4	—	1	2	1	—	—	—	—
Erysipelas ...	33	—	—	2	10	12	9	3	—
Meningococcal infection	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Malaria ...	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Food poisoning ...	32	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Tuberculosis ...	see page 11	—	—	6	21	5	—	—	—

Smallpox—The Medical Officer of Health was summoned to Bevendean Hospital on December 27th to see two patients who had been admitted with indefinite rashes, one on December 18th, the other on December 27th. He was of opinion they were suffering from smallpox. Laboratory specimens were taken and confirmation of this diagnosis was received on December 28th from the Virus Laboratory of the Medical Research Council, Colindale. The Ministry of Health was notified immediately, also neighbouring Medical Officers of Health, and Hospitals, and all general practitioners received a circular letter informing them that cases of this disease had arisen. The type of smallpox was virulent and was imported from India. The last case was removed to the Smallpox Hospital on January 22nd, 1951, and the town was declared clear on February 6th.

A full report on the outbreak is given in the Appendix to this Annual Report.

Poliomyelitis—There were 19 cases in Brighton residents. All were removed to hospital. There were 3 deaths—a girl aged 9, a youth aged 16, and a man aged 30. Of the 16 remaining cases, 12 were discharged home cured or with minor weakness of muscles and 4 were transferred to hospitals for physiotherapy treatment.

The notifications of cases were received as follows : in January 2, May 1, June 3, July 1, August 8, September 2, October 1, November 1.

The age distribution of the cases was :

			MALE	FEMALE	TOTAL
Under 1 year	..	..	—	—	—
1-3 years	..	..	1	3	4
3-5	..	..	1	—	1
5-10	..	..	—	4	4
10-15	..	..	—	1	1
15-25	..	..	2	2	4
25 and over	..	..	3	2	5
			7	12	19

Further details as to the incidence in school children are given in the School Health Report, attached.

Diphtheria—Of the 2 notified cases of the disease, 1 was between 5 and 15 years of age and 1 of 15 years and over. There were no deaths. The case between 5 and 15 years of age had not completed a full course of immunization ; the case over 15 years of age had completed a full course.

Scarlet Fever—Of a total of 205 patients notified, 89, or 43%, were removed to hospital ; there were 3 return cases, and no deaths.

Measles—The number of cases notified by doctors was 482. The total number known to the Department was 564. There were no deaths.

Whooping Cough—There were 752 known cases in 602 houses. Of these, 551 were notified by doctors. There were no deaths.

Scabies and Verminous Cases—Ten cases of scabies were treated at the Brighton General Hospital and 84 children with this complaint were treated at the School Clinic Annexe. Six hundred and thirteen verminous children were cleansed at the School Clinic Annexe.

VACCINATION AND IMMUNIZATION

Vaccination—The number of vaccination record cards received from General Medical Practitioners was 1,307, which is a decided increase on the figure for 1949, when the number of record cards received was 514, and may be due, to some extent, to the agreement reached towards the end of 1949 between the Ministry and the practitioners on the fee payable by the Local Authority for the record cards.

Vaccination is now a voluntary matter, but parents, as has been previously mentioned, should give this question serious consideration and give their children some protection against smallpox. Our experience in the recent outbreak of smallpox showed that where a person contracted the disease, if he (or she) had been vaccinated within a reasonable period the illness ran a milder course, and there was less disfigurement from pitting and pock marks.

In these days of rapid transport, smallpox can be imported into this country from infected areas abroad. This is emphasized by the fact that only some ten days after Brighton was declared clear from its outbreak nine contacts of a case of smallpox arrived in Brighton from a ship which had docked at the Port of London. These contacts were kept under close surveillance for 16 days—fortunately nothing developed, but the lesson is there.

The parents of all children are circularized when the child is two months old.

Immunization—The number of children immunized by the Council's Medical Officers was 766, as follows: under the age of 5 years, 719; between the ages of 5 and 15 years, 47. The General Medical Practitioners recorded 698 children, as follows: under the age of 5 years, 670; between the ages of 5 and 15 years, 28. Total immunizations during the year 1,464 (1,737).

In addition, during the year 39 children received one injection but did not complete the course. Reinforcing doses were given to 90 children under the age of 5 years, and to 642 children between the ages of 5 and 15 years.

The total number immunized was less than in the previous year, but during the autumn this work was suspended on account of cases of poliomyelitis.

The parents of all children are circularized when the child is eight months old. The Health Visitors visit those cases not immunized (1) when about 11 months old and (2) between the ages of 13 and 15 months. Lists are prepared, from the Health Visitors' record cards, of children 12 months old who have not been immunized; these are reviewed at three monthly intervals and the lists are kept up to date.

A session is held at the School Clinic once a week at which children of all ages can be immunized. In addition, children are immunized at the eight Infant Welfare Centres.

All diphtheria immunization records are kept at the Maternity and Child Welfare Department.

VENEREAL DISEASE

New Brighton cases treated at the Brighton V.D. Treatment Centre during 1950 were as follows :

Syphilis.		Gon.		Soft Sore		Sy. and S.S.		Sy. and Gon.		Gon. and S.S.		Sy., G., S.S.		Conditions other than V.D.		Total of V.D. Cases.	
M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.
18	15	60	7	—	—	—	—	3	—	—	—	—	—	210	83	81	22

HOME NURSING

This duty of the Local Health Authority is carried out by the Brighton District Nursing Association (Queens Nurses). During the year the nurses made 110,532 visits to 4,469 patients ; this included 20 visits to 2 measles cases. For visits to tuberculosis cases see page 13.

572 patients received nursing equipment on loan.

DOMESTIC HELP SERVICE

During the year 1,409 applications for assistance were received, and of these 662, of whom 160 were confinement cases, were found eligible to receive the services of a helper ; the remainder either had relatives or other persons available or no medical reasons for help existed. Applicants are assessed as to contributions towards cost on a fixed scale, and acute cases normally receive priority over chronic, although 191 of the cases helped were invalid old-age pensioners from whom no contributions were required.

At the end of the year there were 10 full-time and 12 part-time helpers.

TUBERCULOSIS

The tables below give statistics of Tuberculosis for 1950.

	Number of deaths.	Rate per 100,000.	Number of new cases.	New cases per 100,000 of population.	Number of re-notifications.
Pulmonary Tuberculosis	58	36·76	182	115·34	—
Other forms Tuberculosis	8	5·07	21	13·31	—
All forms Tuberculosis	66	41·83	203	128·65	—

The following table gives the number of new cases notified and deaths from all forms of the disease during 1950 in the different age periods :—

Age Periods.					New Cases				Deaths			
					Pulmonary		Other		Pulmonary		Other	
					M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.
0- 1	...	...	...	...	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
1- 4	...	...	...	...	2	2	7	1	—	—	2	1
5- 9	...	...	...	...	3	—	—	1	—	—	1	—
10-14	...	...	...	...	5	1	—	2	—	—	—	1
15-19	...	...	...	...	14	14	3	1	—	—	—	—
20-24	...	...	...	...	11	17	1	—	—	2	—	—
25-34	...	...	...	...	15	24	1	3	1	3	—	—
35-44	...	...	...	...	20	11	—	1	6	2	1	—
45-54	...	...	...	...	17	7	—	—	12	3	—	—
55-64	...	...	...	...	12	—	—	—	9	6	—	—
65 and upwards	...	...	...	...	7	—	—	—	10	4	1	1
Totals	...	...	...	...	106	76	12	9	38	20	5	3

Twenty-six of the total of 66 deaths occurred in hospitals, of which 8 were in the Brighton General Hospital and 8 in the Bevendean Hospital.

No action was found to be necessary under the Tuberculosis Regulations of 1925, or under Section 172 of the Public Health Act, 1936.

B.C.G. Vaccination

This is available for certain sections of the population, and 107 people were vaccinated at the Brighton Chest Clinic.

Mass Radiography

The East Sussex Mass Radiography Unit operated in the Borough during the year, and arrangements were made for the examination of employees in the various industrial undertakings, including staffs of the Corporation, police, transport, etc. In all, 8,761 individuals were X-rayed, and 607 were referred for further examination. Examinations were also carried out in school-leavers (*see* School Health Report).

WORK DONE AT BRIGHTON CHEST CLINIC

	RESPIRATORY			NON-RESPIRATORY			TOTALS			Grand Totals
	M	W	Ch.	M	W	Ch.	M	W	Ch.	
A. (1) Number of notified cases of Tb. on clinic register on 1st JANUARY, 1950	627	500	117	43	60	99	670	560	216	1446
(2) Transfers from other clinics during the year	17	24	—	—	1	—	17	25	—	42
(3) Cases lost sight of which returned to clinic during the year	14	8	—	—	1	—	14	9	—	23
B. Number of NEW CASES diagnosed as tuberculous during the year:										
Tb. MINUS	56	45	13	1	3	7	57	48	20	125
Tb. PLUS	48	25	—	—	—	—	48	25	—	73
C. Number of cases in A and B written off clinic register during the year:										
(1) Recovered	1	—	—	—	—	1	1	—	1	2
(2) Died (all causes)	27	16	—	1	—	—	28	16	—	44
(3) Removed to other clinics	16	23	—	—	—	—	16	23	—	39
(4) Other reasons	2	1	—	1	—	—	3	1	—	4
D. (1) Number of notified cases of Tb. on clinic register on 31st DECEMBER, 1950	716	562	130	42	65	105	758	627	235	1620
(2) Number of above known to have had positive sputum within preceding six months	82	38	—	—	—	—	82	38	—	120
E. Number of CONTACTS first examined during the year :										
(1) Diagnosed as tuberculous	1	2	4	—	—	—	1	2	4	7
(2) Not tuberculous	70	135	77	—	—	—	70	135	77	282
(3) Not determined (as at 31/12/50)	75	96	177	—	—	—	75	96	177	348
F. NUMBER OF PATIENTS ON CLINIC REGISTER AWAITING ADMISSION TO TB. INSTITUTION	35	24	1	—	—	—	35	24	1	60

After Care

Home Nursing by Queen's Nurses of the Brighton District Nursing Association :—

1,103 visits were made to 43 pulmonary tuberculosis patients.

71 visits were made to 1 non-pulmonary tuberculosis patient.

Total, 1,174 visits to 44 patients.

Home Visits by Health Visitors :—

Primary visits	...	...	...	...	...	226
Re-visits	...	...	...	...	...	1,462
Special visits	...	...	...	...	...	534
Total, 2,222 visits.						

Thirteen pupils studying for the Health Visitors' Certificate attended for practical experience in the work of a Tuberculosis Visitor.

Three bedsteads and bedding were purchased during the year, making a total of six bedsteads and bedding and one open-air shelter purchased from the Hedgcock Bequest in use.

Patients frequently ask for help in obtaining more satisfactory housing accommodation. In spite of the difficulties in the provision of such accommodation, the Housing Department has always been extremely helpful, and 65 patients were satisfactorily rehoused.

<i>Assistance from Hedgcock Bequest</i>						£	s.	d.
Milk	..	..	..	..	..	577	16	3
Assistance towards cost of domestic help	..				..	296	9	8
Assistance towards cost of fares to visit relative in hospital	..	..	..	..	..	96	3	2
Assistance towards cost of boarding out child	..				..	35	13	0
Grant to enable daughter to stay from work	..				..	47	0	0
Assistance towards cost of night nurse	..				..	5	0	0
Purchase of back-rests	..	..	..	..	..	2	16	0
Purchase of bed and bedding	..	..	..	..	..	18	5	2
Purchase of clothing	..	..	..	..	..	5	8	8
						<hr/> £1084 11 11 <hr/>		

CARE OF MOTHERS AND YOUNG CHILDREN

The total number of live births registered was 2,167 (2,243), of which 1,122 were males and 1,045 females. Included in the total are 188 (185) illegitimate births. The birth rate was 13·73 per 1,000 of population as against 14·47 for 1949.

There were no maternal deaths during the year ; the mortality rate for 1949 was 1·7 per 1,000 births.

The Infant Mortality Rate was 30 (37) ; the actual number of deaths being 66 (82).

MIDWIFERY

Domiciliary—Three Municipal Midwives are directly employed. They attended 138 midwifery and 6 maternity cases ; analgesics were administered to 134 patients. There were 3 midwives in private practice ; they attended 4 midwifery and 1 maternity case ; analgesics were not administered. Five midwives employed by the Brighton District Nursing Association attended 34 midwifery and 18 maternity cases ; analgesics were administered to 13 patients. The Sussex Maternity Hospital employed 8 midwives for district work in Brighton ; they attended 222 midwifery and 46 maternity cases ; analgesics were administered to 248 patients.

Medical help was called in on 146 occasions, of which 34 were on account of the infants' condition ; 48 other notifications were made by midwives. £29. 13s. 6d. was paid by the Council to doctors called in on 10 occasions during the year.

Hospital—The Brighton General Hospital employed 16 midwives ; the number of beds is 70 ; the cases numbered 1,257 of whom 1,152 were from Brighton. The Sussex Maternity Hospital employed 19 midwives ; the number of beds is 66 ; the cases numbered 1,164, of whom 519 were from Brighton.

Thirty-nine pupil midwives attached to the Sussex Maternity Hospital obtained the full Certificate of the Central Midwives Board and 41 pupils of the Brighton General Hospital and 2 pupils of the Sussex Maternity Hospital obtained the Certificate for Part I of the Central Midwives Board Examination.

Ante-Natal and Post-Natal Clinics

At the Municipal Clinic, 138 ante-natal cases made 549 attendances and 39 post-natal cases were seen. In addition, 3 ante-natal cases attended who subsequently were transferred to the clinics at the hospitals and are included below.

At the Brighton General Hospital, 1,097 Brighton ante-natal and 1,000 post-natal cases attended.

At the Sussex Maternity Hospital, 605 Brighton ante-natal and 518 post-natal cases attended.

Home Visits

Of infants born during 1950 there were visited	..	2,628	(2,230)
Average number of visits paid to each infant	..	4	(4)
Number of children of ages 1-5 visited	..	8,008	(5,916)
Total inquiries <i>re</i> children 1-5	..	14,178	(11,670)
Number of expectant mothers visited	..	240	(133)
Visits for investigation <i>re</i> cause of stillbirths	..	44	(43)
Visits for investigation <i>re</i> neonatal deaths, i.e. death in first month	.. .. .	29	(28)
Other visits	..	522	(558)
Total visits paid by Health Visitors during the year		31,803	(19,735)

Infant Welfare Centres.

1,952 mothers made 23,829 attendances at the eight Centres. The number of children under a year old brought to the Centres was 3,019, making 21,328 attendances; the number between 1-5 years old was 1,128, making 7,116 attendances.

Promotion of Cleanliness.—The Health Visitors note the condition of heads and bodies of children attending the Centres and, where necessary, advice is given. In visiting, this is also done and attention paid to the other pre-school children. Unsatisfactory houses receive special attention. Close liaison with the School Medical Department and the Children's Department is maintained. In severe cases of verminous infestation, pre-school children are treated at the School Clinic.

Care of Premature Infants.—Arrangements are in force whereby the weight of all children born is entered on the notification of birth cards. Where the weight is 5½ lbs. or under, special visits are made and, where necessary, premature babies can be admitted to the Maternity wing of the General Hospital for treatment. No differentiation is made between legitimate and illegitimate children.

Education.—Sixteen lectures were given by the Infant Welfare Medical Officer to pupil midwives studying for Part II of the Central Midwives Board Examination. Each of the pupils attended Infant Welfare Centres on 5 occasions.

Nineteen pupils studying for the Health Visitors' Certificate attended for practical experience in the work of a Health Visitor.

The Health Visitors gave two lectures on the care and feeding of babies to the girls at the Moulsecoomb County Secondary Girls' School, and three lectures to the girls at the Margaret Hardy County Secondary School for Girls.

Ophthalmia Neonatorum

One mild case was notified, which was not removed to hospital. Vision was unimpaired.

Dental Treatment

Owing to resignations from the Dental Staff of the School Clinic and no application for the vacancies being received, it was not possible for the dentists remaining to undertake treatment for both the school children and expectant and nursing mothers and children under 5 years of age. The only alternative was to refer the latter group to private dental practitioners, and these patients were not accepted for treatment after 10th February; treatment was completed on 23rd October.

(a) Numbers provided with dental care :

	Examined	Needing Treatment	Treatment	Made Dentally Fit
Expectant and Nursing Mothers	145	139	139	126
Children under five	75	30	30	29

(b) Forms of dental treatment provided :

	Extractions	Anæsthetics		Fillings	Scalings or Scaling and Gum Treatment	Other Operations including Silver Nitrate Treatment	Radio-graphs	Dentures Provided	
		Local	General					Complete	Partial
Expectant and Nursing Mothers	174	135	39	123	123	238	—	23	20
Children under five	40	5	35	24	38	68	—	—	—

Number of sessions, 51.

Attendances made by mothers, 346.

Attendances made by children, 106.

PUBLIC HEALTH ACT, 1936, SECTION 187

(Registration of Nursing Homes.)

The number of nursing homes on the register on 31st December, 1950, was as follows : Maternity Homes 1, other Homes 12, combined Maternity and other Homes 3.

All the occupied homes were visited during the year, and the 16 on the register contained 12 beds for maternity cases and 152 beds for other cases.

CONTRACEPTIVE CLINIC.

New cases treated during 1950 belonging to Brighton :—

Sent by Chest Clinic	...	...	...	...	...	...	7
„ „ General Medical Practitioners and Hospitals	...	...	...	...	...	...	111
Total	...	...	...	...	...	...	118

In addition 45 new cases attended from districts outside Brighton.

Day Nursery.—The Brighton Council maintains the Manor House Day Nursery, where there is accommodation for 12 children from 0 to 2 years and 24 from 2 to 5 years ; during the year the average daily attendance was 28.

INFANT MORTALITY, 1950—*Nett Deaths from stated causes at various ages under One Year of Age*

CAUSE OF DEATH	Under 1 Week		1-2 Weeks		2-3 Weeks		3-4 Weeks		Total under 4 Weeks		1-2 Months		2-3 Months		3-4 Months		4-5 Months		5-6 Months		6-7 Months		7-8 Months		8-9 Months		9-10 Months		10-11 Months		11-12 Months		Total Deaths under one Year.
	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.			
Nonmeningococcal meningitis ...	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	3	
Other diseases of heart ...	—	—	—	—	1	—	—	—	1	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	1	
Pneumonia ...	—	—	—	—	—	—	1	—	1	—	2	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	10	
Intestinal obstruction and hernia ...	1	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	1	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	2	
Gastritis, duodenitis, enteritis and colitis, except diarrhoea of new born ...	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	4	
Congenital malformations ...	—	—	—	—	1	—	—	—	—	1	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	2	
Birth injuries, postnatal asphyxia and atelectasis ...	1	2	2	—	1	—	—	—	4	2	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	6	
Other diseases peculiar to early infancy and immaturity unqualified ...	11	11	2	—	—	—	—	—	1	13	14	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	27	
All other diseases ...	—	1	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	1	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	6	
All other accidents ...	2	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	2	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	5	
TOTALS ...	15	14	4	3	2	—	1	1	22	18	3	—	—	2	13	23	—	—	—	—	—	—	3	2	—	11	—	2	—	—	2	1	66

AMBULANCE SERVICE

At the end of the year there were 12 ambulances and 8 cars (including 5 Utilicons) operating from the Ambulance Service Headquarters, stationed at present at the Brighton General Hospital. The ambulance staff comprised a Supervisor, Deputy Supervisor, 5 Section Leaders, 27 Driver/attendants, 7 Women Drivers, and 3 Clerk/telephonists.

The County Hospital Car Service has a register of 40 volunteer drivers and these are called on when the Ambulance Service cannot cope with calls for sitting car cases.

During the year the number of journeys where patients were carried by Ambulances was 13,914 (12,374), the total milage being 115,880 (108,309). With the sitting-case cars, the number of journeys with patients was 32,029 (14,514) and total mileage 182,497 (125,382). In addition, the voluntary Hospital Car Service carried 1,126 (7,975) patients ; the mileage was 12,533.

Included in the journeys made by the ambulances and cars were 2,360 (1,845) emergency calls—for street accidents, sudden illness in the streets, beach accidents, etc.

MENTAL HEALTH SERVICE

Administration

Under arrangements made with the Local Education Authority, Hospital Management Committee, and the Regional Hospital Board, 14 Child Guidance, Adult Therapy, and Follow-Up Sessions were held weekly at the Herbert Hone Clinic.

Co-operation continues with the Regional Hospital Board and the Physician Superintendent of St. Francis Hospital, Haywards Heath, attends at the Clinic to examine cases referred to him for report by the Magistrates' Court and other sources. These cases are those wherein it is considered for various reasons they should not attend at the Clinic held at the General Hospital.

Work undertaken in the Community

Lunacy and Mental Treatment Acts, 1890–1930. The staff interviewed 2,993 persons at the Clinic and made 2,797 domiciliary visits ; included in those visits were patients requiring preventive and after-care.

The number of cases admitted into the Brighton General Hospital by Duly Authorised Officers under Section 20, Lunacy Act, 1890, numbered 493 ; of these, 331 had “no order” made by the Justices, and 118 were detained by the Physician-Superintendent for a further period of observation under Section 21a of the Act.

Out of the total number of patients admitted into the observation wards of the Brighton General Hospital by Duly Authorised Officers, 165 were admitted by officers of the East Sussex County Council, and further action in these cases was taken by officers of this Authority.

Patients admitted into mental hospitals during the year numbered 242 voluntary, 3 temporary, and 176 certified cases.

Mental Deficiency Acts, 1913-1938. The total number of mental defectives on the register at the 31st December was 450 ; an increase of 21 cases during the year ; the cases were dealt with as set out hereunder :

In Institutions	201 (136 males, 65 females)
Under Guardianship	56 (25 males, 31 females)
Under Supervision	187 (109 males, 78 females)
Awaiting action	6 (3 males, 3 females)

During the year 29 new cases were notified for action (16 by the Education Authority and 13 from other sources) ; of these, 7 were admitted to Institutions, 13 placed under supervision in their own homes, 2 moved to other areas, 1 was found not subject to be dealt with and the remaining 6 cases had been investigated and were awaiting action.

During the same period, 4 cases were discharged from orders of detention (3 Institution and 1 guardianship) ; 1 case was released from supervision ; 3 cases died (1 Institution, 1 guardianship, 1 supervision) and 2 Institution cases were certified under the provisions of the Lunacy Acts and admitted to Mental Hospitals.

The number attending the Occupation Centre (which is maintained by a Voluntary Association) was 29 (15 cases aged under 16 years and 14 aged 16 years and over), an increase of 4 cases over the previous year. During the year a number of other cases commenced at the Centre but were found unsuitable after a trial period.

The cases attending the Junior Centre are conveyed, where necessary, by special bus and the children are provided with meals and milk at the Centre.

The total admissions to Institutions during the year numbered 18 (10 males and 8 females), of whom only 2 were under the age of 16 years. Of the total, 5 cases were admitted from guardianship, having been found no longer suitable for guardianship care ; of the others, 2 were sent by order of the Magistrates' Court and 1 by the Secretary of State.

The number of cases still awaiting admission to Institutions was 22 (14 males and 8 females), of whom 14 were under the age of 16 years.

Although no great difficulty was experienced in obtaining accommodation in Institutions for high grade cases, the shortage of beds for low grade cases (especially for children) is still acute. Of the 14 cases under 16 years of age, 10 cases had been on the waiting list for over 12 months and some of these for considerably longer. The Regional Psychiatrist co-operates in endeavouring to secure beds for all cases, but until further accommodation is provided for low grade children there appears to be very little hope of any improvement in the position.

WATER SUPPLY

Mr. F. N. Green, B.Sc., A.M.I.C.E., A.M.I.Mech.E., Waterworks Engineer, submits the following report :

The water supply of the area has been satisfactory in quality and quantity, but it was necessary to bring Shoreham Pumping Station into use during the periods 26th May-17th June, and 5th July-2nd September. To augment existing supplies, work has continued on the driving of new headings at Mile Oak Pumping Station.

Bacteriological examinations were made of both raw and treated waters at weekly intervals in the Department's laboratory and, in addition, samples of raw water were taken for bacteriological examination in the Public Health Laboratory once per month. The number of raw and treated water samples examined from each Pumping Station, together with the results, are given below.

Results of samples examined in the Waterworks Department's Laboratory

					No. of samples examined	No. of samples showing presence of Coliform Organisms - in 100 ml. or less
BALSDEAN P.S.						
Raw ...	...	...	...	...	46	2
Chlorinated	...	...	...	...	29	0
GOLDSTONE P.S.						
Raw ...	...	...	...	...	46	26
Ozonised	...	...	...	...	45	1
PATCHAM P.S.						
Raw ...	...	...	...	...	47	3
Chlorinated	...	...	...	...	21	0
MILE OAK P.S.						
Raw ...	...	...	...	...	48	4
Chlorinated	...	...	...	...	32	0
FALMER P.S.						
Raw ...	...	...	...	...	46	6
Chlorinated	...	...	...	...	17	0
SHOREHAM P.S.						
Raw ...	...	...	...	...	39	20
Chlorinated	...	...	...	...	51	0
SALTDEAN P.S.						
Raw	...	...	...	...	12	1
Chlorinated	...	...	...	...	13	0

Results of samples examined in the Public Health Laboratory

BALSDEAN P.S.						
Raw ...	...	...	...	...	12	0
FALMER P.S.						
Raw ...	...	...	...	...	13	1
PATCHAM P.S.						
Raw ...	...	...	...	...	13	4
GOLDSTONE P.S.						
Raw ...	...	...	...	...	13	6
MILE OAK P.S.						
Raw ...	...	...	...	...	13	1
SHOREHAM P.S.						
Raw ...	...	...	...	...	3	2

Colony counts on Agar at 37°C. were low, whilst those at 22°C. on some raw waters showed variation dependant upon the amount of rainfall. No complete chemical analyses were made of the raw waters during the year.

In addition to the examination of the above samples taken at the various Pumping Stations, there have been 1,360 daily samples which have undergone bacteriological examination. These samples have been taken from Goldstone Pumping Station and from four fixed points on the district covering the water supplies by each of the major Pumping Stations. The results of these examinations have shown the water on the district to be of a high order of purity.

Since all the waters are obtained from the chalk, there is little likelihood of any plumbo-solvent action on the part of the water, and no evidence of such action has been seen.

Under the special powers relating to Brighton water supplies, chlorination of all the water is not normally practised, although apparatus for so doing is installed at all Pumping Stations. In the event, however, of evidence of bacterial pollution being brought to light, chlorination of the water at the Pumping Station affected is immediately carried out and, in addition, a survey of the catchment area is made in an effort to locate the cause of the contamination. Chlorination is also practised at times of heavy rainfall as a precautionary measure.

The particulars of the number of dwelling-houses and the number of the population supplied from public water mains (a) direct to the houses, and (b) by means of standpipes, are given below :

				<i>Supply</i>		<i>Population</i>
				(a) <i>Direct</i>	(b) <i>Standpipe</i>	
Brighton County Borough	...	...	...	42,762	Nil	155,050
Hove Borough	...	...	...	19,054	„	68,170
Portslade U.D.C.	...	...	...	4,098	„	13,000
Southwick U.D.C.	...	...	...	3,478	„	10,320
Shoreham-by-Sea U.D.C.	...	...	...	3,848	„	12,480
Lancing (Worthing U.D.C.)	...	...	...	4,184	„	12,267
Telscombe	} Chailey R.D.C.	...	...	578	„	1,923
Falmer		...	...	29	26	750
Stanmer		...	...	36	Nil	548
TOTALS	...	...	...	78,067	26	274,508

SANITARY ADMINISTRATION

SANITARY INSPECTION

In the following tables the work of the Sanitary Inspectors is stated, as far as possible, in tabular form :—

<i>Nature of Inspections</i>	<i>Inspections for 1950</i>				<i>Number</i>
Houses under the Public Health Act	12,886
Houses under the Housing Acts	1,891
Housing Department, applications	169
Sec. 60 P.H.A. 1936 (fire escapes)	217
Underground rooms	324
Houses let in lodgings	26
Overcrowding	248
Milkshops and Dairies	392
Ice cream premises	1,568
Stables	69
Butchers' shops	621
Abattoir for Meat Inspections (full days)	257
Food-preparing premises	1,907
Knackers yards and marine stores	30
Markets and cold stores	177
Hawkers' barrows	192
Bakehouses	206
Hotels, restaurants, and café kitchens	2,340
Offensive trades	21
Fish fryers' premises	220
Tents, vans, and sheds	145
Schools	125
Sampling	1,185
Urinals and Public Conveniences	201
Closets	458
Cesspools	53
Sewers and street gullies	51
Drainage—defective	458
tested	198
Yards, courts and passages	223
Animals or Birds	208
Accumulations	419
Smoke abatement observations	75
Verminous premises	533
Rat-infested land and premises	62
Visits <i>re</i> infectious diseases	6,466
Water supply	146
Nursing homes	38
Interviews	2,214
Miscellaneous	1,801
Requisitioning	377
Rag Flock Acts	21
Pharmacy and Poisons Act	153
Cowsheds	51
Piggeries	169
Shops Acts	245
Fertilizer and Feeding Stuffs Act	34
Aged Persons	400

The sanitary inspections enumerated in the preceding table have been followed by the serving of notices given in the next table. A large proportion of the work is done as a result of verbal recommendations or preliminary notices.

<i>Defects</i>	<i>No. of notices served</i>					
To remedy defective drainage	324
To repair roofs, walls, seats or doors of w.c.s.	174
To pave or re-pave yards, sculleries or forecourts	25
To remove accumulations	78
To discontinue keeping animals	4
To provide new galvanized iron dustbins	387
To repair roofs	624
To hack off defective external plastering of walls and to re-render	168
To render walls	20
To repair walls	32
To repair or provide rain water guttering and piping	255
To repair defective chimneys	91
To renew or repair and paint window frames and sashes	224
To make windows open for ventilation	17
To ventilate rooms	4
To fix air bricks in front and back walls	1
To provide sashlines	258
To lay new board floors and provide ventilation under same	21
To repair flooring of rooms and staircases, baluster rails, etc.	253
To repair internal plastering of walls or ceilings	546
To cleanse rooms, bedding, etc.	9
To repair washing coppers	13
To repair firegrates	233
To provide new scullery sink with lead waste pipe	26
To renew, repair or lengthen waste pipes of sinks	47
To remedy other defects	356
Number of sewer defects made good	28
<i>Food-preparing Premises</i>						
To cleanse rooms and yards	10
To provide ventilation	26
To provide washing facilities	84
To cleanse and repair floors	34
To cleanse and repair walls and ceilings	104
To provide constant hot water	105
To provide an intervening ventilated space to w.c.	6
To cleanse articles, apparatus, and utensils	17
To provide protected food display and storage	31

Legal proceedings were instituted under Section 94 of the Public Health Act, 1936, in respect of a nuisance. The case was adjourned at the first hearing and the necessary works were carried out during the adjournment.

An application was made for a Warrant of Entry under Section 287 of the Public Health Act, 1936, where admission into unoccupied premises was refused. The Warrant was granted and the nuisance was abated when entry was obtained.

The Court granted an application, under Section 47 (3) of the National Assistance Act, 1948, for the removal to residential accommodation of an aged and infirm person living in insanitary conditions.

RATS AND MICE DESTRUCTION

The Rats and Mice Destruction Act, 1919, under which the majority of Rodent Control operations were previously carried out, was replaced this year by the Prevention of Damage by Pests Act, which came into force on 31st March, 1950. No great administrative changes were necessitated by the new legislation.

Sewer Maintenance Treatments were carried out by this Department and the Block Control System was continued.

Survey visits	..	..	..	..	549
Number of primary visits	..	..	..	..	596
Total visits made for treatment	..	..	..	..	3,443
Total premises treated	..	..	..	..	567

VERMIN DISINFESTATION

830 visits were made to verminous premises and 55 notices were served upon tenants who did not cleanse their premises after verbal warnings from the Sanitary Inspector.

148 rooms, in 97 private houses, were fumigated, and fees amounting to £157. 15s. 0d. were received from the owners of these properties.

HOUSING

Number of Buildings completed during 1950:—

Private builders completed 149 dwellings, rebuilt 14 war destroyed houses, and converted 19 houses into 42 flats.

The Corporation completed 655 houses, of which 28 are in the area of the East Sussex County Council on the Parkside Estate at Coldean.

REQUISITIONING

Number of requisitioned premises	..	..	269
Families accommodated	..	..	552
Number of persons rehoused	..	adults 1,192 ; children	788

SLUM CLEARANCE PROGRESS

	Total under Slum During Clearance 1950. Programme.	
Number of Unfit Houses in Clearance Areas demolished	4	1,021
Number of other Houses in Clearance Areas demolished	—	56
Number of Individual Unfit Houses demolished as a result of Statutory action	5	105
Number of Individual Unfit Houses demolished as a result of Informal action	—	98
Number of Individual Unfit Houses closed but not demolished	—	8
Number of Parts of Dwelling Houses closed	1	263
Number of Dwelling Houses rendered fit for human habitation as a result of Formal Notices	1	514
Number of Dwelling Houses rendered fit for human habitation as a result of Informal Notices	14	1,495
Number of Persons displaced from Individual Unfit Houses	—	548
Number of Persons displaced from Houses in Clearance Areas	69	4,617
Number of Persons displaced from parts of Buildings closed	3	68

THE LOCAL ADMINISTRATION OF ACTS RELATING TO SHOPS, FACORIES, WORKPLACES, BAKEHOUSES, AND OUTWORKERS

<i>Factories Act, 1937.</i>	VISITS AND INSPECTIONS				
Factories	..	..	..	..	941
Workplaces	..	..	..	..	277
Outworkers	..	..	..	..	209

NOTICES SERVED

Want of cleanliness (Sec. 1)	..	..	..	..	52
Unreasonable temperature (Sec. 3)	..	..	..	..	4
Inadequate ventilation (Sec. 4)	..	..	..	..	9
Ineffective drainage of floors (Sec. 6)	..	..	..	..	2
Insufficient sanitary conveniences (Sec. 7)	..	..	..	..	6
Unsuitable or defective sanitary conveniences	..	..	..	..	19
Sanitary conveniences not separate for sexes	..	..	..	..	4

SHOPS ACTS

Visits and inspections	..	..	..	..	19,903
Warnings served in respect of non-compliance with the various Shops Acts	..	..	..	..	1,296

Petitions

Two applications were received from persons of the Jewish religion who made statutory declarations for the purpose of trading under the provisions of Sec. 7, Shops Act, 1936.

Orders were made under Sec. 11 of the Shops Act, 1912, in respect of Fruiterers, Florists and Greengrocers trading in a specified area.

Two Orders were made under Sec. 5 of the Shops Act, 1928, in respect of exhibitions held at the Dome and Corn Exchange.

Four Orders were made under Sec. 6 of the Shops Act, 1928, on behalf of traders on the Palace and West Piers, to traders in a specified area dealing in fancy goods, toys, stationery, post-cards, photographs, fruit, flowers, greengrocery, and ice-cream.

On October 1st, 1950, the Shops Acts, 1912 to 1938, were consolidated under the Shops Act, 1950.

An Order was made under Section 2 (7) of the Shops Act, 1950, providing for earlier closing of shops during the winter months.

Under Section 40, Shops Act, 1950, a General Order was made for the period prior to Christmas, suspending the obligation to close for the Weekly Half Holiday.

There were 4,293 shops on the register classified for the purpose of the Shops Act :

Wearing apparel	602
Provisions	1,046
Refreshment	867
Furniture	480
Others	736
Departmental Stores	21
Mixed shops—confectionery and tobacco	510
Total number of shops unoccupied	31
	<hr/>
TOTAL ..	4,293
	<hr/>

LEGAL PROCEEDINGS

Proceedings were instituted under the Shops Acts against shopkeepers on 14 occasions.

Cases presented under the Shops (Sunday Trading Restriction) Act, 1936, resulted in two fines of 30/-, two fines of £3, and two fines of £5 ;

Shops Act, 1912—three fines of 20/- ;

Shops Act, 1950—two fines of 20/-, and one fine of £2.

Two cases concerning excessive working hours of a Young Person resulted in fines totalling £6 with 10/6 costs.

THEATRES AND CINEMAS

383 visits were made to places of public entertainment during the year.

FOOD

FOOD AND DRUGS ACT, 1938

Milk

Samples analysed : Formal 107, Informal 42.

Eighty-seven samples were reported as being below the legal standards required by the Sale of Milk Regulations. Of these, 37 were deficient in fat, 33 were deficient in solids not fat, and 17 showed deficiencies of both fat and solids not fat.

All samples were tested for preservatives and artificial colouring matter, with negative results.

Legal proceedings were instituted against two producers from whose farms unsatisfactory milk samples had been obtained. In one case the summons was dismissed, and in the other the dairyman was fined £15 on each of four summonses, with £24. 15s. 0d. costs.

I have again to express my appreciation of the co-operation given to this Department by the County Agricultural Executive Officer and the County Veterinary Officer. Their assistance in dealing with farms in the county areas is extremely valuable.

Samples of Food other than Milk

Number of samples analysed, 217, as follows :

Ice cream	33	Gelatine	2
Fruit juices	6	Beef suet	3
Wines and spirits	12	Meat paste	6
Prepared meat products	9	Sausages	12
Tinned vegetables	6	Potato crisps	1
Tinned fish	7	Puffed wheat	2
Cooking fats	4	Beef dripping	1
Confectionery	8	Golden raising powder	1
Fancy cakes	2	Self-raising flour	3
Condiments	4	Baking powder	1
Synthetic cream	1	Cream of tartar	1
Clotted cream	1	Cake decoration	1
Butter	2	Table jelly	4
Cream cheese	2	Rice	2
Jam, lemon curd, and mincemeat	13	Dried parsley	1
Chocolate spread	2	Bottled plums	1
Sandwich spread	2	Liver tonic	1
Salad cream	2	Laxative	1
Pickles	2	Liquid paraffin	1
Sauce	4	Aspirin	1
Gravy powder	1	Iodine	1
Curry powder	1	Saccharin	1
Soup	3	Bismuth lozenges	1
Sage and onion stuffing	3	Glauber's salts	1
Vinegar	3	Glycerine of borax	1
Pudding mixture	7	"Silf"	1
Custard powder	6	Starch reducing slices	1
Coffee	4	Castor oil	1
Condensed milk	1	Sodium bicarbonate	1
Semolina	2	Farex baby food	1
Almond essence	3	Lemonade powder	1
Crystallised ginger	1	Ground cinnamon	3

Two formal samples of sausages were found to be slightly deficient in meat content. The manufacturer was warned and subsequent samples were taken which proved satisfactory.

The meat content of an informal sample of meat paste was reported as being below the legal standard. A formal sample was taken from the shop immediately and found to be genuine.

Verbal warnings were given to retailers from whom unsatisfactory samples of crab paste and mincemeat were purchased. The deficiencies of fish content and soluble solids respectively were extremely small.

One sample of chocolate spread was found to have moulds growing within the container. The retailer was interviewed and the remainder of the stock was withdrawn from sale and destroyed.

FERTILIZERS AND FEEDING STUFFS ACT, 1926

Six informal samples of fertilizers and two samples of feeding stuffs were taken under the above-mentioned Act during the year. The Public Analyst's reports showed all samples as satisfactory.

SAMPLES SUBMITTED TO BACTERIOLOGICAL EXAMINATION

Nature of Article	Number Examined	Found Satisfactory	Found Unsatisfactory	Remarks
Pasteurised milk	222	216	6	1 unsatisfactory sample was taken from a test diversion during the installation of new pasteurising plant The temperature of the remaining 5 unsatisfactory samples exceeded 65°F during storage at the laboratory, rendering the tests invalid.
Heat-treated milk	13	12	1	The unsatisfactory sample was taken from a dairy where the plant has been replaced by new apparatus complying with the Milk and Dairies (Special Designation) (Pasteurised and Sterilised Milk) Regs. 1949
Sterilised ...	3	3	—	The temperature of the unsatisfactory sample exceeded 65°F in the laboratory, rendering the test invalid
T.T. Pasteurised	30	29	1	
Raw milk ...	3	3	—	All the unsatisfactory samples were bottled outside the Borough. Each case was referred to the County Milk Production Officer.
Tuberculin tested	67	62	5	
Ice cream ...	155	100	55	100 in Grades I and II 55 in Grades II and IV
Water ices ...	3	3	—	Examined for presence of Salmonella group organisms
Synthetic cream	1	1	—	
Custard powder	2	2	—	
Milk bottles ...	2	2	—	
				Bacteriological examination to check efficiency of bottle-washing

Milk—The results obtained from the examination of specially designated milks during the year have been consistently good. The only dairy operating under a Ministry of Food licence for the heat treatment of milk had new pasteurising plant and equipment installed in March, 1950, and was then licensed by this Authority for pasteurisation under the Milk (Special Designation) (Pasteurised and Sterilised Milk) Regulations, 1949. Since that date all pasteurised milk samples have proved satisfactory.

All dairies within the Borough are inspected regularly by the Sanitary Inspectors, and samples are taken frequently for chemical and bacteriological examination.

Ice Cream—Ice cream factories have been visited regularly during the year and samples have been taken frequently from them. Where unsatisfactory results have been obtained, process sampling throughout the plant has been carried out and faulty production methods have been corrected on the advice of the Sanitary Inspectors.

Catering Premises—An increase has been made in the number of visits paid to the various types of catering and food-preparing premises. The implementation of the Codes of Practice has continued and has resulted in a considerable general improvement in the hygienic standards of these premises. Owing to the difficulty and expense of large-scale alterations to existing cafés and restaurant kitchens, emphasis has been mainly upon the storage and handling of food and the general layout of the premises.

EXAMINATION OF MILK FOR TUBERCLE BACILLI

Under the Milk and Dairies Regulations, 1949, which came into force on 1st October, 1949, the Minister of Agriculture and Fisheries was made responsible for the execution and enforcement of the regulations dealing with dairy farms, including the inspection and health of cattle. Only six samples of milk were, therefore, submitted for biological examination by this Authority. All samples were negative on examination for tubercle bacilli.

ANIMALS SLAUGHTERED AT BRIGHTON ABATTOIR, 1950

For the Ministry of Food.

Beasts, 20,998; Calves, 8,928; Sheep, 30,478; Pigs, 1,577.

For Private Individuals.

Goats, 7; Pigs, 114; Sheep, 1.

	Beasts	Calves	Sheep and Goats	Pigs
Number inspected	20,998	8,928	30,486	1,691
<i>All diseases except Tuberculosis.</i>				
Whole carcasses condemned ...	27	63	15	5
Carcasses of which some part or organ was condemned	10,407	20	2,931	96
Percentage of the number inspected affected with disease other than tuberculosis	49.68	0.93	9.66	5.97
<i>Tuberculosis only.</i>				
Whole carcasses condemned ...	178	22	—	4
Carcasses of which some part or organ was condemned	5,486	14	—	90
Percentage of the number inspected affected with tuberculosis ...	26.97	0.40	—	5.55

Total weight of edible meat and offals condemned at the Abattoir during 1950
228 tons. 19 cwts. 1 qtr. 4 lbs.

FOODSTUFFS FROM MARKETS AND SHOPS SURRENDERED FOR CONDEMNATION

Jam and Marmalade ...	...	tins	957	Milk (tinned) ...	...	...	tins	3245
Fruit (tinned) ...	...	tins	2014	Vegetables (tinned) ...	...	...	tins	4695
Meat (tinned) ...	...	tins	2697	Fish (tinned) ...	...	...	tins	3463
Fish and meat paste ...	...	jars	5083	Soup (tinned) ...	...	...	tins	371
Baby food	...	tins	38	Malt beverage	...	...	tins	319
Coffee ...	...	tins	35	Mincemeat	...	...	tins	87
Chicken	...	tins	6	Syrup ...	...	...	tins	5
Sweet corn	...	tins	24	Sausages	...	...	tins	129
Puddings	...	tins	189	Barley crystals	...	...	tins	3
Lemonade powder	...	tins	8	Cooked meat	...	...	lbs.	1095
Meat ...	...	lbs.	3927	Ham ...	...	...	lbs.	10
Ham (tinned) ...	...	lbs.	562	Guinea fowl	...	...	lbs.	48
Rabbits	...	lbs.	408	Bacon ...	...	...	lbs.	1436½
Sausages	...	lbs.	424	Chicken	...	...	lbs.	406
Geese ...	...	lbs.	92	Dried fruit	...	...	lbs.	1210
Dried milk	...	lbs.	162	Margarine	...	...	lbs.	38
Meat pies	...	lbs.	151	Puddings	...	...	lbs.	34
Rice ...	...	lbs.	8	Confectionery	...	...	lbs.	282
Biscuits	...	lbs.	220	Apples ...	...	...	lbs.	288
Cocoa ...	...	lbs.	60	Sugar ...	...	...	lbs.	20
Tea ...	...	lbs.	7	Oats ...	...	...	lbs.	93
Barley kernels	...	lbs.	12	Vegetables (dehydrated)	...	...	lbs.	497
Frozen egg	...	lbs.	56	Suet ...	...	...	lbs.	15
Date paste	...	lbs.	44	Tomatoes	...	...	lbs.	4
Flour ...	...	lbs.	269	Bread ...	...	...	lbs.	20
		bags	9	Butter ...	...	...	lbs.	58
Cheese ...	...	lbs.	1220	Cake ...	...	...	lbs.	347
Chitterlings	...	lbs.	46	Mustard	...	...	lbs.	8
Fruit squash	...	botts.	36	Sauce ...	...	...	botts.	796
Fruit juice	...	tins	202	Pickles ...	...	...	jars	71
Salad dressing	...	jars	1160	Chutney	...	...	jars	7
Cloves ...	...	jars	12	Potato crisps	...	...	pkts.	564
Puffed wheat	...	pkts.	38	Cereals ...	...	...	pkts.	429
Cake flour	...	pkts.	695	Jellies ...	...	...	pkts.	378
Salami ...	...	cwt.	83	Vita cream	...	...	galls.	26
Vegetables	...	bags	32	Prawns	...	...	cases	8
Oranges	...	boxes	8	Chocolate spread	...	...	ctns.	620
Wild ducks	...		41	Pheasants	...	...	lbs.	24
Pigeons	...		61	Turkeys	...	...	lbs.	81
Eggs ...	...	doz.	826	Cucumbers	...	...		13
Coconuts	...		102	Meat cubes	...	...	doz.	56
Wet fish	...	stone	4778	Dried fish	...	...	stone	994
Shell-fish	...	stone	191					

APPENDIX

REPORT DATED 7TH MARCH, 1951, ON
SMALLPOX OUTBREAK IN BRIGHTON

This first cases in this outbreak were confirmed on December 28th, 1950, the last case was removed to hospital on January 22nd, 1951. In all, there were 29 confirmed cases, 6 cases not confirmed following laboratory tests, and 5 suspected cases, admitted to Smallpox Hospitals.

There were 10 fatal cases—7 occurred in unvaccinated patients, the other 3 had been vaccinated in infancy and, by coincidence, each of these was 53 years old.

The estimated resident population of Brighton for 1950 was 157,800.

History

An R.A.F. Officer left Karachi by Service aircraft on November 21st, landed at Leuchars (Fife) R.A.F. Station on November 27th. He left there by train on the evening of November 28th for Brighton. On the journey he became unwell, and on arriving on the morning of November 29th he took to bed at the house of friends—a taxi driver and his daughter. He thought he had a recurrence of malaria, called in a doctor, and had medical treatment for that. On December 3rd he developed a sparse rash on his face and wrists, which did not come under medical observation and by December 11th he felt well, was given a clearance certificate by his doctor, and travelled back by train to Leuchars on December 12th. He remained there two days, then flew to Kinloss Airfield (Morayshire). On December 21st he returned to Brighton, on Christmas leave, arriving on the morning of December 22nd.

On December 11th, the daughter, aged 25, in the house where he had lodged, and employed in the Brighton Telephone Exchange, felt ill and went off duty on December 12th. She had a large stye on the left eye and conjunctivitis. On December 14th a rash began to develop, with intense itching. She had never had chicken pox, and had been vaccinated in infancy. She was admitted to Bevendean Isolation Hospital on December 18th, for observation, and a presumptive diagnosis of staphylococcal septicaemia was made. (Noted as Case 2 in Table of Cases.)

On December 19th her father (Case 3), aged 53, a taxi-driver, began to feel ill, ceased work on December 21st, and took to bed on December 23rd. On the evening of 25th/26th December a rash developed, first noticed *by him* on the right forearm, then on his face. On December 27th he was admitted to Bevendean Hospital with an undiagnosed haemorrhagic rash and was very ill. He had been vaccinated in infancy; a revaccination in 1916 was unsuccessful—"did not take".

On the admission of a second member of the same family with a rash the Medical Officer at Bevendean Hospital reported the circumstances to the Medical Officer of Health, who, with the Deputy Medical Officer of Health, immediately visited the hospital. Following an examination of the patients, and after interviewing the R.A.F. Officer (who had come to the hospital with the key of the house as he was due to return that night to his Station), it was considered the patients were suffering from smallpox. Specimens from each were taken and sent by express train to the Virus Laboratory of the Medical Research Council at Colindale, for confirmation. The R.A.F. Officer appeared well, but under the circumstances he was told he could not return to his Station, was given a disinfectant bath and his clothes disinfected. On his arrival in Brighton on December 22nd, and learning that the daughter was in hospital and the father ill, he arranged to reside in the home of a friend of the daughter, who was also employed at the Telephone Exchange and lived in Portslade. She had nursed her colleague before her admission to Bevendean Hospital on December 18th. He agreed to remain at this house and be available as required.

On December 28th the Virus Laboratory confirmed, by telephone, the diagnosis of smallpox in the specimens sent.

General Action Taken

On receipt of the confirmation, the Hospital was immediately informed and vaccination of all the staff and patients was urged, the families of staff living out being included. All visiting and admissions and discharges of patients was stopped.

The Medical Officers of Health of neighbouring areas were notified and a circular letter was sent to all practitioners. The Director of Hygiene of the Royal Air Force was also notified. The vaccination of all the staff of the Health Department and the Ambulance Service was arranged for 9.30 a.m. the following morning. The Medical Officer of Health

for Hove and Portslade was informed of the association of the R.A.F. Officer with the patients and of his address in Portslade.

Arrangements were made for transfer of the patients to Long Reach Hospital, Dartford, the Smallpox Hospital for this Region, but as the taxi-driver was gravely ill and could not be sent that distance, provisional local arrangements were commenced, but he died in the early morning of December 29th.

Lists of the contacts of the two patients were immediately obtained ; these comprised contacts in :

(1) the nursing and domestic staff of Bevendean Hospital, and indirectly the patients and visitors. There had been the usual Christmas parties for the patients in the T.B. Wards and Orthopaedic Children's Ward. As many patients had been admitted from other districts in the Region, an appeal was broadcast by the B.B.C. for all visitors to the Hospital between 18th and 28th December to report forthwith to the Medical Officers of Health of their districts.

(2) the Telephone Exchange where Case 2 was employed.

(3) the taxi used by Case 3, and

(4) the laundry to which linen and articles of clothing had been sent from the infected house, before the conditions were recognised.

The Medical Officer of Health for Hove and Portslade was informed of the telephone operator living in Portslade and who was a contact with Case 2. She was visited by him on December 29th and he found she had been taken ill on December 23rd and was thought to be suffering from influenza. On December 26th a slight rash had appeared. She was diagnosed as a modified case (Case 4). The R.A.F. Officer was also seen here and was suspected as having had recent modified smallpox (Case 1). A list of the contacts in that house was obtained. On December 29th, Cases 1, 2 and 4 were sent to Long Reach Smallpox Hospital, Dartford.

Probable sources for spread and action taken

It was evident that the main sources from which further cases could arise were :

(1) the R.A.F. Officer, (2) Bevendean Hospital, (3) the Telephone Exchange, and (4) the Laundry.

(1) With regard to the R.A.F. Officer, full details of his movements from his arrival at Leuchars to his admission to Long Reach Hospital were obtained by the Ministry of Health and close co-operation was maintained with the Service, and the R.A.F. Stations in Scotland. Apart from the cases which occurred in Brighton through infection from him, no case arose outside Brighton.

(2) Bevendean Hospital. On December 18th the Hospital staff numbered 110, viz. doctors 2, administrative and clerical staff 5, nursing staff 47, domestic and laundry staff 34, engineers, stokers, chefs, etc., 22. The number of patients was 107, viz., T.B., adult cases 53, children 19 ; poliomyelitis 12 ; infectious diseases 23.

Of the hospital staff, 13 nurses and 14 lay staff had never been vaccinated, and of these 4 nurses and the 14 non-nursing staff lived out. 53 patients were unvaccinated. As the staff and patients had been at risk for 10 days, the Hospital was put in full quarantine on December 31st. Non-resident staff elected whether to become resident under quarantine conditions or be stood off duty, under daily surveillance in their homes.

(3) The Telephone Exchange was a potential source of further cases through Case 2, who went off duty on December 12th, and later through Case 4, who went off duty on December 24th. A medical officer visited the Exchange on December 29th, explained the position to the staff, and advised vaccination. A list was obtained of all the telephone operators employed there—the number was 300. Many of these mixed with other Post Office employees in the Canteen. The premises were fumigated and daily visits were paid to those who for any reason went off duty.

(4) The Laundry. The staff numbered 67. The problem here was complex, there being two Branch Receiving Depots in different areas of the town and the main Laundry. Laundered (clean) articles were dispatched from the main laundry by delivery van, but many customers delivered soiled articles at the branches and collected their clean laundry. The number of customers dealing with the main laundry was 1,200, and at one branch 500 and at the other 200. At the branch depots soiled linen was checked and then sent in baskets to the main laundry, where it was sorted and then passed for laundering by boiling water, pressing, and ironing. It was then racked and the dispatch staff did the final sorting and packing of the clean articles. It was found that the same workers who sorted soiled linen on Mondays, Tuesdays, and Wednesdays, packed for dispatch clean linen on Thursdays and Fridays. No work was done on Saturdays.

The branch depots and the main laundry were closed on January 1st, and the premises were disinfected; laundry not dispatched was taken for disinfection.

On December 27th a sorter at a branch depot felt ill and went off duty next day; this was reported, she was visited on December 29th, and found to have developed a smallpox rash. She was removed to Long Reach on December 30th (Case 5). Arrangements were made for all the laundry workers to be vaccinated at the Health Department on Sunday, December 31st. A second sorter, from the same branch depot, developed a smallpox rash on December 31st and was removed that day to Long Reach (Case 7). She had not been vaccinated, and died. Both these patients had handled soiled linen on December 14th. On account of probable further spread amongst the workers, they were stood off for 16 days as from January 6th and visited daily. The laundry accordingly ceased to function.

Meantime all customers were visited on December 30th by the Sanitary Inspectors and their returned laundry collected for disinfection, whilst articles still in the laundry were also removed for disinfection.

Another laundry with 4,000 customers was implicated when Case 17 was diagnosed and removed on January 10th. Her washing had been sent earlier that day. The laundry premises were opened late that night and search made amongst bundles of articles and fortunately this washing was found unopened. It was removed for disinfection and the premises disinfected.

A further laundry received washing on the evening of 11th January from Case 22, who was diagnosed early on January 12th. By telephoning the laundry and giving full particulars, this parcel of articles was found before handling and was removed for disinfection.

In view of the apparent risk to laundry workers, the proprietors of all laundries in the district were advised to have their workers vaccinated.

A probable source for spread of infection was the grocer's shop where Case 22 was employed. His onset was January 8th, and he had remained at work till mid-day, January 9th. The ration books of customers, many of which he had handled, were collected and destroyed, emergency cards being given in lieu. The stock in the shop, except canned goods, could not be disinfected without tainting and was destroyed.

One of the laundry workers (Case 14) who died, was a Sunday School teacher. Her onset of illness was on January 2nd, and on Sunday, December 31st, she held two classes, in the morning and afternoon, and had been in affectionate contact with most of the children, who numbered 51. All these children were visited for 16 days—the only developments, however, were four unconfirmed cases from one house (Unconfirmed Cases C, D, E, F).

With regard to the taxi used by Case 3, the address of the garage was obtained on December 29th; the taxi and garage were disinfected and the relief driver vaccinated. The addresses of passengers who had hired this taxi were obtained—many of these had been visitors, and notifications were sent to the Medical Officers of Health of districts in Devon, Lancashire, Kent, Scotland, and Northern Ireland. Local users were visited.

Tracing and Visiting of Contacts

The town was divided into districts and Sanitary Inspectors were allocated to each. The number of Sanitary Inspectors employed in this work was 14, but 3 Sanitary Inspectors from the East Sussex County Authority assisted for 3 weeks. Direct contacts were visited daily for 16 days, and if any form of illness was found the Health Office was telephoned and a Medical Officer visited. By December 31st 3,098 contacts were listed, and during the outbreak the total number of contacts was 14,608. The total number of visits made to them was 65,352.

The medical staff consisted of the Medical Officer of Health, the Deputy Medical Officer of Health, and an Assistant School Medical Officer. The Deputy County Medical Officer of Health for East Sussex was seconded for this work. The services of a Consultant from the Region's panel of Consultants in Smallpox were frequently called upon. A Medical Officer from the Epidemiology Division of the Ministry of Health was sent on December 30th to assist and remained until January 26th—there was, therefore, a complete and cordial liaison with the Ministry.

Vaccination Centres

A Vaccination Centre was opened on Sunday, December 31st, at the Health Department for direct contacts, especially from the laundry. This work was done by the Health Department medical staff, assisted by the Assistant School Medical Officers, School Nurses, and Health Visitors. Members of the public joined in and were not refused—518 were vaccinated. This number increased next day to 2,373, and on the following day to 2,836. As the accommodation was limited, the work was transferred on January 3rd to

the School Clinic—a large and commodious building—and staffed by the Assistant School Medical Officers, School Nurses, and Health Visitors, assisted by members of the St. John Brigade. The County Medical Officer for East Sussex also assisted when possible. At the same time the public were demanding vaccination from their family doctors.

The total number vaccinated was :

By Health Department Staff	...	...	...	35,358
By General Practitioners	...	...	...	54,372
			TOTAL	89,730

All District Nurses, Midwives, Welfare Officers, Refuse Collectors, Rent Collectors, the Police, and Public Transport staff were vaccinated.

Hospital Arrangements

The Smallpox Hospital for the S.E. Metropolitan Region is the Long Reach Hospital, Dartford—52 miles from Brighton—to which the first 9 cases were sent between 29th-31st December, one of these being later not confirmed. Owing to bad weather, with snow and fog, ambulance transport became difficult. The Regional Hospital Board, with great promptitude, arranged for the re-opening of Foredown Isolation Hospital at Portslade—some 4½ miles out of Brighton—as an emergency Smallpox Hospital and staffed with volunteer nurses. Dr. G. E. Breen, Consultant in Infectious Diseases to the Board, was placed in charge. Owing to the arrangement of wards there it was decided to admit only female patients, but fortunately the disposing of male patients to Long Reach did not arise until later when weather conditions had improved.

Disinfection

Normally, disinfection of material from infectious cases was done at Bevendean Hospital, but as it was in quarantine, it was inadvisable to use it for general disinfection. By arrangement through the Ministry, the War Office loaned two mobile disinfecting units, which arrived on January 4th. One was stationed at Sheepcote Valley, Brighton, and one at Foredown Hospital.

As the outbreak progressed, it was necessary to evacuate from their homes families where cases had occurred, and for this purpose four new Corporation houses were allotted by the Housing Department. These were equipped by the Welfare Services Department, whose officers also arranged for the shopping and other necessities of the inmates in these and in other houses where contacts were quarantined. Correspondence, by post-card only, was collected by the Sanitary Inspectors and fumigated before posting, and milk bottles, by agreement with the dairy companies, were broken up and sprayed before removal to the destructor. The houses from which these close contacts were removed were then thoroughly disinfected throughout, after which the families returned and were kept under surveillance.

Special attention was paid to the disinfection of the ambulances and ambulance personnel. Two ambulances and one car from the ambulance fleet were set aside for removal of patients. The personnel were provided with protective clothing over their uniform. At both Smallpox Hospitals, after delivering a patient, the ambulances were disinfected and the drivers and attendants had a bath and all their clothing disinfected before returning to Brighton. This disinfection took 2½ hours to complete.

Course of the Outbreak (*see also* Table of Cases and Chart)

As was expected, cases arose in contacts in the main foci of infection :

In *Bevendean Hospital* 13 cases occurred—9 nurses, 2 domestic workers, 1 gardener, and 1 patient. Six of the nurses had nursed in the Isolation Block between December 18th-29th, and two others had relieved there. The two domestics had worked in these wards, and the gardener had assisted with the Christmas decorations of these wards. The patient—a child of 1 year—admitted 25th December with measles, was the only patient to be infected.

The vaccinal state of these patients was : of the 9 nurses, 7 were unvaccinated, 2 had been vaccinated in infancy, and 1 of these re-vaccinated in 1935 : both domestics were unvaccinated : the gardener, aged 53, vaccinated in infancy : the patient, unvaccinated. There were 6 deaths : 3 unvaccinated nurses, 2 domestics, and the gardener. All these cases were vaccinated (or revaccinated) on December 28th or 29th—the gardener's re-vaccination did not take.

In addition to the above, 1 nurse, a contact of Cases 6 and 8, considered on clinical grounds a modified case, was not confirmed. She had been vaccinated in infancy (Unconfirmed Case B).

In the *Telephone Exchange* following Case 2, 2 other operators developed smallpox (Cases 4 and 17). Of these 2 were vaccinated in infancy, 1 was unvaccinated, but had a primary vaccination on 30th December (Case 17). All recovered.

In the *Laundry workers* 6 cases arose from contact with infected articles of clothing from Cases 1, 2 and 3.

Of these cases 4 were vaccinated in infancy : 2 unvaccinated. There were 2 deaths—1 vaccinated in infancy, aged 53, and 1 unvaccinated.

In the general public only five cases occurred, viz. :

(a) A housewife (Case 16). No definite link with any known confirmed case was established, but as both her husband—a well vaccinated ex-Naval man—and her son visited a hairdresser frequented by Case 1 it was presumed infection was contracted there. She was unvaccinated, and for several days her life was despaired of, but she recovered. There resided also in the house her father and mother and her two brothers. All this household were vaccinated when she was diagnosed. Her son, aged 6 (Case 28) and her brother (Case 29), who both had primary vaccination on January 10th, developed modified smallpox. The rest of the household escaped.

(b) Case 22, an assistant in a grocer's shop, felt unwell on January 8th but worked all that day and for 2 hours on January 9th, when he went home to bed. When reported and seen on January 11th he had a semi-confluent rash. He was unvaccinated, and died. Here also no definite link with a case was established, but it is probable that Case 6 made purchases in that shop.

(c) Case 21, a schoolboy, unvaccinated, was a direct contact of Case 6 on December 26th. His primary vaccination was on 31st December and he developed a very modified attack.

Cases 21 and 28 were the only school children to be affected.

The vaccinal state of the 29 confirmed cases was :

18 unvaccinated : 7 died.

9 vaccinated in infancy only : 3 died (all over 53 years of age).

2 vaccinated in infancy and re-vaccinated (1 in 1943 and 1949, 1 in 1935) : recovered.

Two unvaccinated cases (Cases 16 and 27) recovered after a very critical illness, their lives being in jeopardy for many days.

Unconfirmed cases numbered 6 (*see* Table). In addition, 6 persons were admitted to hospital for observation, viz. :

2 laundry workers (1 unvaccinated) : a contact of Case 6 (unvaccinated) : a patient in a general hospital, whose primary vaccination was on 3rd January, 1951, contact of Case 6 : a patient, whose primary vaccination was on 1st January, 1951, removed from a doctor's consulting room : and an adult with measles plus suspicious rash on feet (vaccinated in infancy and re-vaccinated on 12th January, 1951).

Observations

Following the importation of the infection, the disease was incubating in several people during the Christmas period, with its many public and private social functions. The infection was of a severe type, as can be judged from the high mortality—10 deaths in 29 cases.

Case 1 had a very modified attack but he passed on a severe infection to two cases, one of whom—Case 3—died from haemorrhagic smallpox. Although he had travelled considerably after landing at Leuchars on November 27th, and must have been in contact with large numbers of the public, no other cases were directly attributable to him. This was due, no doubt, to his taking to bed on arrival in Brighton on November 29th and remaining there, under the diagnosis of malaria, until December 11th-12th.

The difficulty of diagnosing smallpox in modified cases is well known, but in these days of rapid transport, and from countries where the disease is endemic, there is a distinct possibility of other outbreaks occurring in this country. Vigilance is therefore necessary and close co-operation between all sections of the medical services is essential.

The importance of vaccination of members of hospital staffs is emphasized. It is tragic to contemplate the morbidity and mortality in the Bevendean Hospital staff.

Out of the large numbers of the public who were vaccinated, only one case of post-vaccinal encephalomyelitis has been reported. This was a man, aged 34, primary vaccination on 2nd January, one insertion by scratch. On 10th January he took ill at work and was admitted to hospital in a stuporose condition, he would not respond to commands but did so to painful stimuli and had loss of power of the legs for 48 hours. He made a complete recovery and was discharged on 16th January.

It is worth recording that no member of the Health Department staff (medical, nursing, sanitary inspectorate, clerical, or ambulance) contracted the disease. All were re-vaccinated at the beginning of the outbreak ; all were inspected and, where necessary, vaccinated again. In the case of all the doctors and many of the sanitary inspectors further re-vaccination was performed during the course of the outbreak.

The outbreak was confined within the Brighton area—one case who contracted her infection in Brighton lived in Portslade, but no other case arose in that district. Two cases—one in Sussex (Crowborough) and one in Devon (Brixham)—who had visited Brighton during the outbreak were removed to hospitals as suspected cases, but were not confirmed.

The chief points that may be learned from the outbreak are :

1. The importance of hospitals reporting to their local Health Departments, without delay, the admission of doubtful and suspicious cases with undetermined rashes.
2. The protection of nurses and hospital staffs by *successful* vaccination on recruitment, and re-vaccination at stated intervals.
3. The vaccination, and re-vaccination, of laundry workers before being employed should receive consideration.
4. Vaccinated or re-vaccinated persons should be inspected after the operation, and only those with successful "takes" registered as "vaccinated".
5. The importance of the earliest tracing of contacts, vaccinating them and keeping them under surveillance for 16 days.

In presenting this report I would place on record my warm appreciation of the valuable assistance received from the medical officers of the Ministry of Health, the Consultant in Smallpox, the County Medical Officer and the Deputy Medical Officer for East Sussex, the Director of the Virus Laboratory at Colindale, the Director of the Brighton Public Health Laboratory, and the Physicians of the Smallpox Hospitals. The General Practitioners of the town co-operated in every way.

The local Press has to be commended for their factual reporting of the position from day to day, and for their publishing items for the information of the public.

Finally, I record with gratitude the encouragement and support I received from the Chairman and all the members of the Brighton Health Committee.

A Table of the cases is attached, also a Chart of the lines of infection.

CONFIRMED CASES (29)

HOSPITAL A—LONG REACH HOSPITAL B—FOREDOWN

Case No.	Age	Sex	Occupation	Date of Onset	Date of Rash	Date of removal to S.P. Hosp.	Hospital	Vaccinal State		Result	Remarks
								Before exposure	After exposure to S.P. infection		
1	34	M	R.A.F. ...	30.11.50	3.12.50	29.12.50	A	Infancy : 1943 : 1949	—	Dischgd. 5.1.51	Admitted to Bevendean Hosp. undiagnosed 18.12.50 Admitted to Bevendean Hosp. 27.12.50 Contact of Case 2 Handled soiled linen 14.12.50 Nurse in Isol. Block where cases 2 and 3 were Handled soiled linen 14.12.50 Contact of Case 2 in Isolation Block Handled soiled linen on Dec. 14 and 21 from Case 2 Nurse in Isolation Block Nurse in Isolation Block Handled soiled linen Dec. 14 and 21 Contact of Cases 2 and 3 Handled soiled linen Dec. 14 and 21 Modified S.P. Case Semi confluent S.P. Transferred to A 5.2.51. ? indirect contact of Case 1 Contact of Case 4 Modified S.P. Case Modified S.P. Case Haemorrhagic Case. Died in Bevendean Hospital Modified case ; contact of Case 6 Semi-confluent Took and removed Christmas tree and decorations into Isolation Block
2	25	F	Telephone Operator	11.12.50	14.12.50	29.12.50	A	Infancy	—	Dischgd. 5.1.51	
3	53	M	Taxi driver	19.12.50	23.12.50	—	—	Infancy	—	Died 29.12.50	
4	31	F	Telephone Operator	23.12.50	26.12.50	29.12.50	A	Infancy	—	Dischgd. 11.1.51	
5	63	F	Laundry worker	27.12.50	29.12.50	30.12.50	A	Infancy	—	Dischgd. 15.1.51	
6	28	F	Nurse (Bevendean)	28.12.50	30.12.50	30.12.50	A	Unvaccinated	P/Vn. 29.12.50	Died 10.1.51	
7	28	F	Laundry worker	29.12.50	31.12.50	31.12.50	A	Unvaccinated	P/Vn. 30.12.50	Died 13.1.51	Dischgd. 20.1.51
8	17	F	Student Nurse (Bevendean)	30.12.50	31.12.50	31.12.50	A	Unvaccinated	P/Vn. 28.12.50	Died 11.1.51	
9	23	F	Laundry worker	28.12.50	31.12.50	31.12.50	A	Infancy	—	Dischgd. 20.1.51	
10	27	F	Nurse (Bevendean)	31.12.50	2.1.51	2.1.51	B	Infancy : 1935	29.12.50	Dischgd. 13.1.51	
11	38	F	Nurse (Bevendean)	31.12.50	2.1.51	2.1.51	B	Unvaccinated	P/Vn. 29.12.50	Died 3.1.51	
12	24	F	Laundry worker	30.12.50	2.1.51	2.1.51	B	Unvaccinated	P/Vn. 30.12.50	Dischgd. 1.2.51	
13	43	F	Domestic (Bevendean)	30.12.50	2.1.51	2.1.51	B	Unvaccinated	P/Vn. 29.12.50	Died 10.1.51	Dischgd. 29.1.51
14	53	F	Sunday School Teacher (Laundry worker)	2.1.51	4.1.51	4.1.51	B	Infancy	Revacc. 1.1.51 (no take)	Died 10.1.51	
15	47	F	Laundry worker	5.1.51	8.1.51	8.1.51	B	Infancy	Revacc. 30.12.50 (good take)	Dischgd. 29.1.51	
16	27	F	Housewife	6.1.51	8.1.51	9.1.51	B	Unvaccinated	P/Vn. 9.1.51	Dischgd. 13.2.51	
17	21	F	Telephone operator	7.1.51	9.1.51	10.1.51	A	Unvaccinated	P/Vn. 30.12.50	Dischgd. 20.1.51	
18	20	F	Nurse (Bevendean)	8.1.51	10.1.51	10.1.51	B	Unvaccinated	P/Vn. 28.12.50	Dischgd. 1.2.51	
19	21	F	Nurse (Bevendean)	8.1.51	10.1.51	10.1.51	B	Unvaccinated	P/Vn. 28.12.50 (good take)	Dischgd. 1.2.51	Dischgd. 4.2.51
20	48	F	Domestic (Bevendean)	7.1.51	Haem. rash all over	—	—	Unvaccinated	P/Vn. 29.12.50 (good take)	Died 11.1.51	
21	9	M	Schoolboy	7.1.51	9.1.51	11.1.51	B	Unvaccinated	P/Vn. 31.12.50 (good take)	Dischgd. 4.2.51	
22	20	M	Grocer's Assistant	8.1.51	11.1.51	12.1.51	A	Unvaccinated	Revacc. 29.12.50 (no take)	Died 25.1.51	
23	53	M	Gardener (Bevendean)	8.1.51	12.1.51	12.1.51	A	Unvaccinated	Revacc. 29.12.50 (no take)	Died 21.1.51	

CONFIRMED CASES (29) (Continued)

HOSPITAL A—LONG REACH HOSPITAL B—FOREDOWN

Case No.	Age	Sex	Occupation	Date of Onset	Date of Rash	Date of removal to S.P. Hosp.	Hos-pital	Vaccinal State		Result	Remarks
								Before exposure	After exposure to S.P. infection		
24	26	F	Nurse (Bevendean)	8.1.51	11.1.51	12.1.51	B	Unvaccinated	P/Vn. 28.12.50 (good take)	Dischgd. 29.1.51	Modified S.P. Nursed patients in Isolation Block
25	21	F	Nurse (Bevendean)	...	Not known	12.1.51	B	Infancy	Revacc. 28.12.50	Dischgd. 18.1.51	Modified S.P. Nursed patients in Isolation Block
26	1	M	Patient (Bevendean)	Never ill	9.1.51	13.1.51	A	Unvaccinated	P/Vn. 29.12.50	Dischgd. 13.2.51	Admitted to Bevendean 25.12.50 with measles and nursed by Case 6
27	40	F	Nurse (Bevendean)	9.1.51	11.1.51	11.1.51	B	Unvaccinated	P/Vn. 28.12.50 (no take)	Dischgd. 13.2.51	Transferred to A 5.2.51
28	6	M	Schoolboy	20.1.51	21.1.51	21.1.51	B	Unvaccinated	Revacc. 3.1.51 P/Vn. 10.1.51 (good take)	Dischgd. 13.2.51	Discharged from A 13.2.51
29	18	M	Motor driver's mate	20.1.51	22.1.51	22.1.51	A	Unvaccinated	P/Vn. 10.1.51 (good take)	Dischgd. 13.2.51	Not on Isolation Block
										Dischgd. 7.2.51	Son and contact of Case 16
											Brother and contact of case 16

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UNCONFIRMED CASES. (These six cases were sent to hospital as Modified Cases, on clinical grounds, but after observation and laboratory tests were not confirmed as true cases)

A	29	M	Engineer	28.12.50	29.12.50	29.12.50	A	Infancy : 1940 : 1943	Revacc. 29.12.50	Dischgd. 11.1.51	Contact of Cases 1 and 4
B	20	F	Nurse (Bevendean)	Ill 25.12.50	1.1.51	1.1.51	A	Infancy	Revacc. 29.12.50	Dischgd. 11.1.51	Possible contact of Cases 6 and 8. Not on Isolation Block
C	13	M	Schoolboy	12.1.51	14.1.51	15.1.51	A	Unvaccinated	P/Vn. 2.1.51 (good take)	Dischgd. 3.2.51	Indirect contact of Case 14
D	18	F	Shop Assistant	14.1.51	16.1.51	16.1.51	A	Unvaccinated	P/Vn. 1.1.51 (good take)	Dischgd. 3.2.51	Direct contacts of Case 14
E	7	F	Schoolgirl	14.1.51	16.1.51	16.1.51	A	Unvaccinated	P/Vn. 2.1.51 (good take)	Dischgd. 3.2.51	
F	48	F	Mother of C, D, E	18.1.51	19.1.51	19.1.51	A	Infancy	Revacc. 2.1.51 (good take)	Dischgd. 3.2.51	Contact of C, D, and E

28-12-50 to 6-2-51

Presumed Line of Infection

Line of Infection.

Presumed Line of Infection

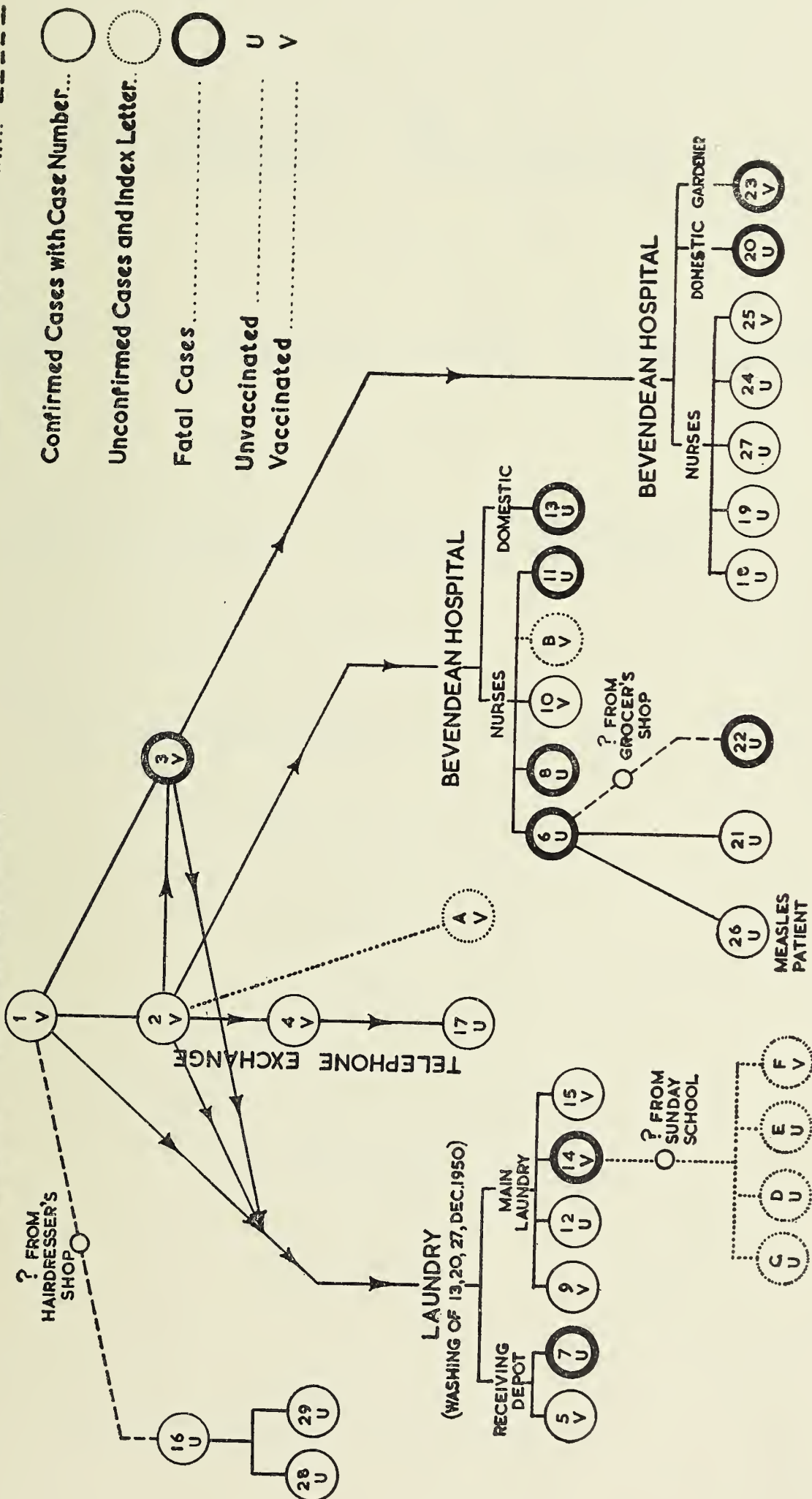
Confirmed Cases with Case Number...

Unconfirmed Cases and Index Letter.

Fatal Cases.....

In vaccinated

/accinated



Annual Report

ON THE

Medical Inspection and Treatment

OF

SCHOOL CHILDREN

OF THE

County Borough of Brighton

FOR THE YEAR 1950

RUTHERFORD CRAMB, M.B., Ch.B., D.P.H.

School Medical Officer

BRIGHTON

PELL (BRIGHTON) LTD., 105 CHURCH STREET—(B6515)

SCHOOL CLINIC,
SUSSEX STREET,
BRIGHTON.
March, 1951.

*To the Chairman and Members of the
School Services Sub-Committee.*

LADIES AND GENTLEMEN,

I beg to submit the Annual Report on the work of the School Health Service for the year ended 31st December, 1950.

From a review of the results of the Medical Inspections, and the nutritional state of the children, it is pleasing to report that the general standard of health continues satisfactory.

Although the numbers of cases of Poliomyelitis throughout the country was high, there were only 5 school children notified in Brighton during the year, which compares with 16 notified last year. The other notifiable infectious diseases were low in number and no deaths occurred.

It is gratifying to record a further decline in the number of children affected by scabies and verminous conditions.

In presenting the Report, which is the final one I shall have the honour of submitting, it is natural that I should make a brief retrospect of some of the developments and changes in the School Health Service since I took up duties on appointment as Senior Medical Officer in November, 1919. I have no hesitation in saying that the general standard of health, cleanliness, and wellbeing of the school children has vastly improved. In the Annual Report for 1920 the number of cases treated at the School Clinic for impetigo was 762, for scabies 330, and for ringworm of the scalp 427 ; the figures for these conditions in the year under review are 154, 84, and 0 respectively. Ringworm of the scalp used to be prevalent in the school-children throughout the country and on account of its contagiousness and resistance to local treatment, was the cause of much school absence. X-ray treatment was the quickest and most efficacious, and for many years I X-rayed between 70 and 100 cases each year ; the number of cases lessened, and in 1938, when the new Clinic was opened, it was unnecessary to renew the X-ray apparatus, which by then was almost worn out. An important development was the inauguration of the Orthopaedic Scheme in 1926 through which crippling and congenital deformities in pre-school children and school-children have been treated and disabilities reduced. Started in a small way in the basement of

the old Clinic in Grand Parade, the treatment has been carried out in the fully equipped Orthopaedic section of the School Clinic by qualified Physiotherapists, under the direction of a visiting Orthopaedic Surgeon. This is one form of major treatment left under the administration of the Committee and in view of the excellent results obtained and the reputation it has gained with parents, I hope these arrangements will be allowed to continue.

In 1938 the Central School Clinic in Sussex Street was opened, one of the best equipped in the country, and in that year also Speech Therapists were appointed.

Under the National Health Service Act much of the treatment previously carried out by the School Medical Staff (e.g. refractions and prescribing of spectacles ; removal of tonsils and adenoids) is now referred to specialists in the Hospital Service.

Whilst there has been a steady development in the medical work, the same, unfortunately, cannot be said for the dental work owing to depletion in the dental staff. This is greatly to be regretted as the Dental Department had attained a very high standard. Tribute, however, must be paid to the present Dental Officers for the work they are doing under difficult conditions. It is to be hoped that the action the Committee are taking to improve the situation will be successful.

In conclusion, I take this opportunity of expressing my thanks to the Chairman and Members of the School Services Sub-Committee, and also to the Members of the Education Committee for the consideration and courtesy I have invariably received from them. I would also thank the Education Officer for his guidance and help, willingly given at all times. My relations with the Head Teachers and teaching staffs have always been cordial, and I am deeply grateful to them for their assistance and co-operation with the School Health Department.

I am indebted to Dr. Peters for the preparation of the data for this Report, and to him and all the staff of the School Health Department I tender my thanks and appreciation for their loyal and efficient assistance.

I am,

Your obedient servant,

RUTHERFORD CRAMB,

School Medical Officer.

MEMBERS OF COMMITTEES AS AT 31st DECEMBER, 1950

EDUCATION COMMITTEE

Chairman : Councillor G. Fitzgerald

HIS WORSHIP THE MAYOR (ALDERMAN S. DAVEY, J.P.)	COUNCILLOR W. G. MACGREGOR
ALDERMAN T. P. CULLEN	„ H. J. ROBBINS
„ E. MARSH, J.P.	„ A. J. SADLER
„ MISS D. E. STRINGER	„ J. C. SHERROTT
„ C. H. TYSON, B.SC.	„ MISS E. M. SHORT, M.R.S.T.
COUNCILLOR D. S. V. BAKER	„ MISS J. M. K. SIMMONS, M.A.
„ MRS. A. H. BEVIS	MR. F. DAY, J.P.
„ W. H. G. BUTTON	MR. E. W. R. EDE
„ B. A. CRABB	MRS. S. FOWLER
„ MRS. E. M. HIDER	MR. G. T. HEAD
„ A. KENMURE	MR. T. A. MARKHAM
„ E. W. KIPPIN	MRS. M. G. MILLS, M.A.
„ J. LANGLEY	MR. A. L. PERKINS
„ J. A. TREVELYAN LEAK	CANON F. N. ROBATHAN, O.B.E., M.A.
	MRS. L. D. SCAPING

SCHOOLS SERVICES SUB-COMMITTEE

Chairman : Councillor Miss E. M. Short

HIS WORSHIP THE MAYOR (ALDERMAN S. DAVEY)	COUNCILLOR SADLER
ALDERMAN MISS STRINGER	MR. DAY
COUNCILLOR BUTTON	MR. EDE
„ FITZGERALD	MRS. FOWLER
„ MRS. HIDER	MR. HEAD
„ LEAK	MR. MARKHAM
„ ROBBINS	MISS WARMINGTON

SCHOOL ATTENDANCE AND EMPLOYMENT BRANCH SUB-COMMITTEE

Chairman : Councillor W. H. G. Button

HIS WORSHIP THE MAYOR (ALDERMAN S. DAVEY)	MR. BOX
ALDERMAN MISS STRINGER	MR. DAY
COUNCILLOR FITZGERALD	MR. EDE
„ MRS. HIDER	MR. HEAD
„ SADLER	MR. PERKINS
COUNCILLOR MISS SHORT	MR. POTTER
MISS BLACKMAN	MISS WARMINGTON

SCHOOL HEALTH SERVICE STAFF

Medical Officers

- RUTHERFORD CRAMB, M.B., Ch.B.(Glas.), D.P.H., School Medical Officer.
 L. B. PETERS, M.B., B.S.(Durh.), Senior Assistant School Medical Officer.
 I. M. G. BISSET, M.B., Ch.B.(Aberd.), Assistant School Medical Officer.
 L. D. WILLIAMS, T.D., M.R.C.S.(Eng.), L.R.C.P.(Lond.), D.P.H.(Eng.), Assistant School Medical Officer.
 J. A. CHOLMELEY, F.R.C.S.(Eng.), Orthopaedic Surgeon (part-time).

Dental Officers

- A. BUCHAN, L.R.C.P. & S., L.D.S.(Edin.), Senior Dental Surgeon (to 31/3/50).
 R. H. THOSEBY, L.D.S., R.C.S.(Eng.), Assistant Dental Surgeon (to 31/1/50).
 B. A. RILOT, L.D.S., R.C.S.(Eng.), Assistant Dental Surgeon.

Child Guidance Clinic

- W. McCARTAN, M.D.(Belf.), M.R.C.P., D.P.H., D.P.M., Psychiatrist.
 A. J. GALBRAITH, M.D., D.P.M., Psychiatrist.
 F. TINDALE SHADFORTH, L.R.C.P., L.R.C.S., L.R.F.P.S., D.P.M., Psychiatrist.
 Miss D. HAMMOND, B.Sc., Educational Psychologist.
 Miss M. WRIGHT, M.A.(Cantab.), Psychiatric Social Worker.

Speech Clinic

- Miss J. ASHDOWN, L.C.S.T.

Orthopaedic Clinic

- Miss J. M. GOLDSMITH, M.C.S.P., Physio-therapist.
 Mrs. I. M. ALLSTON, M.C.S.P., Assistant Physio-therapist (to 28/2/50).
 Miss B. HANSEN, Assistant Physio-therapist (from 17/7/50). Resigned 23.12.50.

School Nurses

- | | |
|------------------------------|--|
| Miss K. O'BRIEN (to 31/3/50) | Mrs. M. PARKER |
| Miss E. DENT (from 1/5/50) | Miss M. J. RAFFERTY |
| Miss V. M. BURR | Mrs. E. BARNETT (part-time to 11.4.50) |
| Miss E. M. LEWIS | |

Clerical Staff

- | | |
|----------------------|---------------------------------------|
| Mr. F. N. WRIGHT | Miss P. DAVIS |
| Miss V. I. NANSCAWEN | Miss M. CHATFIELD (Orthopaedic Clerk) |

Dental Attendants

- | | |
|----------------|----------------------------|
| Miss D. SILVER | Miss B. CHILDS |
| Mrs. J. MORLEY | Miss M. BAKER (to January) |

GENERAL STATEMENT

With the full complement of Medical Staff it was possible to carry out routine medical inspections in all the schools. Unfortunately, the same cannot be said with regard to the Dental Department, where the staff remains depleted.

An important event was the visit of the East Sussex Mass Radiography Unit, and arrangements were made for the examination of school leavers, and pupils in Grammar Schools aged 15 years and over. Most of the examinations were carried out at the School Clinic, where there is room for parking the Unit, and also because the numbers from the different schools were small, but at the Varndean Schools, where 293 boys and 232 girls were examined, the Unit was stationed at the schools.

Acceptance for this examination was voluntary and confidential, and out of 1,204 pupils available, 1,170 were radiographed : 53 were recalled for a large film to be taken.

The results were satisfactory and showed there was no undue tuberculous disease in the pupils—two boys and three girls were found to have lesions significant of early tubercle. The family doctors were notified and these pupils referred to the Chest Physician.

The close liaison with local hospitals was continued and cordial relations with the general practitioners maintained.

Staff Change

Miss K. O'Brien, Senior School Nurse, retired on superannuation at the end of March, after 27 years' service in the School Health Department, the last four years as Senior. Her duties were always carried out with efficiency, she was esteemed by the parents and children, and her relations with the teaching staffs were cordial.

Schools Maintained by the Authority

The following summary shows the number of schools maintained by the Brighton Education Authority and the attendance of children thereat during the year ended midsummer 1950 :

				No. of Schools	Average No. on Registers	Average Attendance
County Secondary	..	..	..	15	6,243	5,660
Voluntary Secondary	..	..	..	1	252	225
County Primary	..	..	..	29	9,174	8,174
Voluntary Primary	..	..	..	15	2,961	2,586
Total	..	..	..	60	18,630	16,645
Hollingdean Day Special School	..			1	82	71
Nursery Schools	..	..	..	2	96	81
Brighton, Hove and Sussex Grammar School	..	..	..	1	512*	478

*Of these, 244 pupils belong to Brighton, 256 to East Sussex, and 12 to other Education Authorities.

MEDICAL INSPECTION

Routine medical inspection was carried out under the scheme laid down by the Ministry. The total number of children inspected was 7,047, the figure for the previous year was 6,450. The groups inspected were :

(a) Children inspected as soon as possible after the date of admission to a maintained school for the first time ..	2,331
(b) Children inspected during the last year of their attendance at a maintained Primary School	1,770
(c) Children inspected during the last year of their attendance at a maintained Secondary School	1,817
Others	1,129
	<hr/>
	7,047
	<hr/>

The percentage of children requiring treatment was : Group (a), 27·8 ; Group (b), 16·8 ; Group (c), 16·5 ; others, 23%. 220 new cases of defective vision were found at the routine medical inspections.

During the year all school medical inspections which fell due were completed.

The value of medical inspection can be shown by the percentage of defects in the various age groups. The percentage of defects becomes smaller as the older age groups are reached, indicating that remediable defects are being found early and cured.

The attendance of parents is somewhat more than last year, 52% as against 46·7%, and is highest in the infants and junior inspections. The importance of parents attending medical inspections cannot be stressed too much. It makes the exchange of information much easier and obviates any misunderstanding arising out of defects found on examination.

It is regrettable that parents are still bringing acutely ill children who are unfit for school to the medical inspections. The remarks made in last year's report seem to need stressing. Parents should realise that if a child misses routine inspection one year, he will be examined at the following routine medical inspection, then this trouble would probably not occur.

Location of Clinics

Central School Clinic, Sussex Street ..	Mornings and Afternoons
Moulsecoomb Branch Clinic (Moulsecoomb Senior Boys' School). Minor ailments	Thursday afternoons
Whitehawk Branch Clinic (Whitehawk Senior Boys' School). Minor ailments	Friday afternoons
Patcham Branch Clinic (Patcham Infants' School). Minor ailments ..	Alternate Wednesday afternoons
Carden Branch Clinic (Carden Infants' School). Minor ailments	Alternate Wednesday afternoons

Number of Attendances at Clinics. (The figures in brackets here, and throughout the Report, are the corresponding figures for 1949.)

At Central School Clinic :

26,104 (32,516) made by 8,482 (9,574) children.

At Moulsecoomb Branch Clinic :

533 (668) „ „ 234 (325) „

At Whitehawk Branch Clinic :

291 (404) „ „ 182 (227) „

At Patcham and Carden Branch Clinics :

99 (173) „ „ 62 (104) „

Other Particulars

Special inspections at Clinic and Schools by Medical Staff

5,235 (5,884)

Reinspections at Clinic and Schools by Medical Staff

15,202 (15,422)

Attendance of parents at inspections

3,763 (3,014)

Refusals of medical inspection

16 (21)

Visits to School Departments by School Nurses ..

345 (408)

Cleanliness examinations of children in school by Nurses

57,444 (58,390)

Home visits by Nurses

217 (263)

MEDICAL TREATMENT

Defect	No. of Children Treated		Re-examinations		Total Attendances		Discharged	
External Eye :								
Blepharitis ...	63		168		231		51	
Conjunctivitis ...	151		467		618		125	
Others ...	224		514		738		204	
	438	(465)	1,149	(866)	1,587	(1,331)	380	(419)
Ear :								
Earache ...	254		679		933		242	
Otorrhoea ...	120		518		638		88	
Deafness ...	15		18		33		12	
	389	(561)	1,215	(1,610)	1,604	(2,171)	342	(429)
Skin :								
Ringworm scalp ...	—	(3)	—	(16)	—	(19)	—	(2)
„ body ...	8	(30)	18	(93)	26	(123)	5	(18)
Scabies ...	84	(121)	84	(121)	168	(242)	84	(121)
Impetigo ...	154	(160)	289	(407)	441	(567)	122	(112)
Other skin ...	188	(157)	321	(215)	509	(372)	161	(99)
Miscellaneous (sores, bruises, etc.) ...	1,986	(2,193)	4,510	(4,192)	6,496	(6,385)	1,510	(1,375)
Orthopaedic ...	1,200	(992)	9,213	(9,610)	10,413	(10,602)	234	(195)
Speech ...	102	(128)	2,214	(2,262)	2,316	(2,390)	68	(69)
Visual ...	372	(Referred to National Health Service)					—	

Tonsil and Adenoid Operations

The arrangements for these continued as before as well as the follow up at the School Clinic and instruction in breathing exercises. As some of these children have developed the habit of breathing through their mouths due to the obstruction of their nasal passages, it is very important, as an

adjunct to operation, that they learn to breathe both in and out through the nose. They are also taught to keep the nasal passages clear by frequent use of the handkerchief. During the year 862 children were operated on.

Visual Defects

372 children were found to be suffering from defective vision without squint, 220 being discovered at routine medical inspection and 152 at the Inspection Clinics. As before, these cases were referred to the Supplementary Ophthalmic Services under the National Health Service Act for treatment.

In the course of the year 174 children were found to be suffering from squints, with or without demonstrable defective vision. In accordance with the arrangements prevailing these cases were referred to specialists at the Sussex Eye Hospital.

Children suffering from squint made 894 attendances to see the Ophthalmic Surgeon at the Sussex Eye Hospital, 330 children had spectacles prescribed, and 175 children made 3,417 attendances at the orthoptic treatment centre : 80 children had operative treatment.

Cardiac Clinic

The arrangement with the Sussex County Hospital whereby all children who suffer from any heart condition are seen by the Cardiologist, continued during the year. A total of 60 new cases were referred and 116 old cases were re-examined.

As any condition referable to the heart is liable to give rise to a certain amount of anxiety in the minds of parents, it is important for them to realise that most of these conditions are compatible with a normal life.

Mention must be made of the comparatively recent developments in operations upon the heart in carefully selected cases. When it is realised that this operation can, in suitable cases, promote a breathless child into one enjoying full activity, it can be truly said that this is one of the milestones of medical progress.

Plastic Surgery

No new cases were referred to the Queen Victoria Hospital, East Grinstead, during the year, but 2 cases of cleft palate were re-examined.

Skin Conditions

The incidence of scabies continues to decline, 84 cases occurring in 1950 as against 121 in 1949. It is significant that in September there were 18 cases, in October 19 cases, and in November 9 cases, these three months accounting for more than half the total number. It is interesting to speculate as to whether this increase in the number of cases occurring after the return to school from the summer holidays was in any way related to the lack of school supervision.

Pediculosis

As in the case of scabies, it is gratifying to report a reduction in the number of children suffering from pediculosis, 613 in 1950 as against 1,026 in 1949.

Factors in the improvement in the state of infestation are the vigilance of the nurses in discovering cases and the work of the Cleansing Centre Staff in the School Clinic Annexe, in Circus Street.

The School Nurses made an average attendance of 5.4 visits to each school, and made 57,444 examinations.

At the Cleansing Centre the number of cases treated was :

Verminous condition	..	..	920	(1,040)
Scabies cases	..	..	84	(87)

The number of Cleansing Orders issued was 10.

Handicapped Pupils

The following shews the number of children ascertained in the various categories during the year requiring education at special schools :

(a) Blind Pupils	..	..	..	—	(1)
(b) Partially-sighted Pupils	..	..		2	(—)
(c) Deaf Pupils	..	..	..	2	(3)
(d) Partially-deaf Pupils	..	..		2	(3)
(e) Delicate Pupils	..	..	..	92	(106)
(f) Diabetic Pupils	..	..	..	—	(—)
(g) Educationally Sub-normal Pupils				27	(29)
(h) Epileptic Pupils	..	..	..	1	(—)
(i) Maladjusted Pupils	..	..		5	(3)
(j) Physically Handicapped Pupils	..			2	(4)
(k) Pupils suffering from Speech defects				4	(2)

6 children received tuition at home under arrangements approved by the Minister of Education, 5 being physically handicapped and 1 epileptic. 18 children received education at the Bevendean Hospital.

Educationally Sub-normal Pupils

During the year 28 children were found to be educationally sub-normal, 1 being recommended for a residential special school and 26 for day special school. 1 child was recommended for special educational treatment in an ordinary school.

In addition, 23 children referred for examination were not found to be educationally sub-normal.

The names of 20 children were recommended for notification to the Mental Health Services Sub-Committee.

339 children were examined by the Educational Psychologist (220 boys and 119 girls).

Child Guidance Clinic

The work of the Child Guidance Clinic continued as before. The importance of co-operation between teachers, parents, and others who have contact with children and the Child Guidance Clinic cannot be stressed too strongly as much of the success of psychiatric work depends on this factor where children are concerned.

During the year 176 (110) children were examined by the Psychiatrists, making 575 (415) attendances.

Hollingdean Day Special School for Educationally Sub-normal Pupils

During 1950 the capacity of this school was increased by the provision of an extra class in a building nearby. The school can now accommodate 100 pupils, and this has alleviated the position somewhat, though it has correspondingly increased the work of the overall supervision by the Headmaster.

The activities of the school, as described in last year's report, were continued. A trip was made to London Zoo, and for the first time the school took part in the Athletic Festival and Swimming Gala, and contributed to a Handicraft Exhibition held in the town.

During the year 15 children left and 34 children were admitted. The number on the roll on the 31st December was 100.

Speech Clinic

Total number of new cases	..	102	(128)
Total number of cases attending	..	94	(106)
Total number of attendances	..	2,214	(2,262)
Total number of cases discharged	..	68	(69)

Types of cases referred during the year :

Deafness	..	..	..	1	(0)
Dyslalia (faulty articulation)	..	..	..	50	(66)
Stammering	..	..	..	24	(22)
Cleft Palate	..	..	..	9	(12)
Sigmatism (lisp)	..	..	..	6	(5)
Dysarthria (faulty articulation due to injury or nervous disease)	..	..	..	1	(1)
Dysphonia (faulty phonation)	..	..	..	1	(-)
Nasal speech	..	..	..	2	(-)

As will have been seen in the report of types of cases the dyslalic group is twice as large as any other. The term "dyslalia" is used to cover the smallest defect of consonant pronunciation, from "f" or "v" substituted for "th", to speech which is quite unintelligible, between which there are many degrees of defect.

The assistance of the Educational Psychologist, Head Teacher, and parents is invaluable in helping to assess and treat these cases. It is particularly helpful to know if there are speech defects in other members of the family.

Some parents are apt to associate dyslalia with backwardness, and in consequence are reluctant to bring children for treatment. It is therefore reassuring to know that these children, so far from being backward, are very often above average in intelligence.

Orthopaedic Treatment

This important branch of the School Clinic work, described in last year's annual report, was continued, and its volume shows no signs of diminishing.

The department has now acquired a static bicycle which is very useful for restoring leg muscles affected by the results of such conditions as infantile paralysis (poliomyelitis) and cerebral palsy.

The number of cases treated for the different Departments was :

1. EDUCATION DEPARTMENT

Number of children treated	..	..	..	1,200	(992)
Total number of attendances	..	..	..	10,413	(10,602)
Number discharged (not including Surgeon's cases)	..			234	(195)

MATERNITY AND CHILD WELFARE DEPARTMENT

Number of children treated	..	..	..	211	(163)
Total number of attendances	..	..	..	1,304	(1,296)
Number discharged (not including Surgeon's cases)	..			4	(8)

HEALTH DEPARTMENT

Number of patients treated	..	..	..	4	(8)
Total number of attendances	..	..	..	192	(135)
Number discharged	..	..	..	—	—

TUBERCULOUS CASES

Number of patients treated	..	..	..	2	(9)
Total number of attendances	..	..	..	33	(76)
Number discharged	..	..	..	—	—

2. SURGEON'S CLINICS

Number of clinics (2 sessions)	..	..	..	12	(12)
Number of new cases ref. from School Clinic			..	68	(44)
Number of new cases ref. from M. & C. W. Department				63	(53)
Number of new cases ref. from Chest Clinic			..	1	(1)
Number of re-examinations	..	..	..	460	

3. BREATHING EXERCISES AFTER THE REMOVAL OF TONSILS AND ADENOIDS

Number of patients attended	..	..	..	494	(469)
Number of attendances	..	..	..	610	(654)

4. SWIMMING BATH EXERCISES

Number of sessions	..	..	..	24	(23)
Number of patients	..	..	..	58	(64)
Number of attendances	..	..	..	513	(513)

5. IN-PATIENT TREATMENTS AT R.N.O.H., STANMORE, MIDDLESEX

						<i>Number of Patients</i>
Education	..	..	..	..	..	20 (16)
M. & C.W.	..	..	..	..	..	16 (8)
Health	..	..	..	..	..	3 (7)
T.B.	..	..	..	..	..	3 (8)

*Number of Children maintained in Residential Special Schools as at the
31st December, 1950*

NAME OF SCHOOL	Blind	Deaf and Dumb	Deaf	Diabetic	Educationally Sub-Normal	Maladjusted	Delicate	Physically Handicapped	Partially Sighted	Partially Deaf	Speech Defects	Epileptic	TOTALS
All Souls' School, Middlesex ...	-	-	-	-	2	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	2
Banstead Open-Air School, Surrey	-	-	-	-	-	-	5	-	-	-	-	-	5
Besford Court, Worcester ...	-	-	-	-	3	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	3
Brighton School for Partially- sighted Boys ...	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	4	-	-	-	4
Bruce Porter Convalescent Home	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	1	-	-	-	-	1
Chaigeley School, Warrington ...	-	-	-	-	-	1	-	-	-	-	-	-	1
Chorley Wood College ...	1	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	1
Dedisham Nursery School ...	-	-	-	-	-	-	5	-	-	-	-	-	5
Drayton Manor School for Blind	1	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	1
Fairfield House, Broadstairs ...	-	-	-	-	-	-	3	-	-	-	-	-	3
Hamilton Lodge Independent School ...	-	-	7	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	7
Hawkenbury Home, Tunbridge Wells ...	-	-	-	-	-	-	3	-	-	-	-	-	3
Heritage Craft Schools, Chailey ...	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	8	-	-	-	-	8
Holy Cross Open-Air School ...	-	-	-	-	-	-	2	-	-	-	-	-	2
Hutton Diabetic Unit ...	-	-	-	1	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	1
Kingsland House, West Mersea ...	-	-	-	-	1	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	1
Knotty Ash School, Liverpool ...	-	-	-	-	1	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	1
L.C.C. Day School for the Deaf ...	-	-	1	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	1
Lingfield Epileptic Colony ...	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	1	-	1
Lord Mayor Treloar College ...	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	1	-	-	-	-	1
Monyhull School, Birmingham ...	-	-	-	-	-	1	-	-	-	-	-	-	1
Moor House School, Oxted ..	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	4	-	4
National Institute for the Blind, Sunshine House, East Grinstead	1	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	1
Oak Bank Open-Air School, Seal	-	-	-	-	-	-	9	-	-	-	-	-	9
Ogilvie School, Clacton-on-Sea ...	-	-	-	-	-	-	4	-	-	-	-	-	4
Port Regis, Broadstairs ...	-	-	-	-	-	-	2	-	-	-	-	-	2
Redhill School, East Sutton ...	-	-	-	-	-	1	-	-	-	-	-	-	1
Royal School for Deaf and Dumb Children, Margate ...	-	6	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	6
Rudolph Steiner School, Scotland	-	-	-	-	3	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	3
St. Catherine's, Isle of Wight ...	-	-	-	-	-	-	1	-	-	-	-	-	1
St. Dominic's Godalming, Surrey	-	-	-	-	-	-	2	-	-	-	-	-	2
St. Francis School, Dorset ...	-	-	-	-	-	1	-	-	-	-	-	-	1
St. John's, Woodford Bridge ...	-	-	-	-	-	-	2	-	-	-	-	-	2
St. Joseph's, Cranleigh, Surrey ...	-	-	-	-	1	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	1
St. Patrick's, Hayling Island ...	-	-	-	-	-	-	6	-	-	-	-	-	6
School for the Partially Deaf, Ovingdean ...	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	3	-	-	3
TOTALS ...	3	6	8	1	11	4	44	10	4	3	4	1	99

Employment of Children

346 (321) children were examined before being licensed for part-time employment : again most of these children were employed in newspaper delivery.

Youth Employment

Close liaison was maintained with the Youth Employment Officer and medical reports, with the parents' consent, were furnished in the case of handicapped children for registration under the Disabled Persons (Employment) Act, 1944.

NUTRITION

Provision of Meals

During 1950, new Canteens were opened at Hertford Road School, St. John's School, and Woodingdean School, with a capacity of 250, 300 and 250 meals daily respectively.

Total number of meals supplied during 1950 as compared with 1949

	1950	1949
*The Avenue Central Kitchen	326,544	330,314
*Loder Road Central Kitchen	396,432	429,796
*Valley Drive Central Kitchen (Closed 31-5-50)	51,134	241,766
Brighton, Hove and Sussex Grammar School	61,151	62,501
Brighton Secondary Building and Engineering School	38,322	34,421†
Carden School	63,362	67,280
Coombe Road School	44,936	5,994†
Hertford Road School (Opened 9-1-50) ..	25,652	—
Moulsecœomb Junior School	104,308	117,770
Moulsecœomb Infants' School (Closed 31-7-50)	17,581	35,752
Patcham School	96,228	105,579
Sussex Street Infants' School	23,838	22,989
St. John's School (Opened 5-6-50)	17,670	—
St. Mark's School	27,379	34,740
Tarnerland Nursery School	8,519	4,867†
Varndean Boys' School	73,451	80,352
Varndean Girls' School	93,044	99,065
Whitehawk Junior School	74,455	76,789
Whitehawk Infants' School (Closed 31-7-50) ..	13,671	36,566
White House Nursery	12,285	10,902
Woodingdean School (Opened 20-2-50) ..	37,841	—
	<hr/> 1,607,803	<hr/> 1,797,443

*Serving 30 School Dining Centres. †Open part of year only.

Number of Children receiving dinners and milk at different periods during the year

Month					Dinners	Milk
February	..	..	..	..	6,968	13,703
June	..	..	..	..	7,087	15,147
October	..	..	..	..	7,356	15,247

INFECTIOUS DISEASES

Acute Poliomyelitis (Infantile Paralysis)

During the year 5 confirmed cases of poliomyelitis occurred in school children, 2 being notified in January, 1 in May, and 2 in July. The schools in which these cases arose were : Varndean Boys 1 : Varndean Girls 1 : St. Mark's 1 : St. Luke's Infants 1 : Stanford Road Junior Mixed 1.

There were two deaths—the Varndean boy aged 16, who died a few hours after admission to hospital on January 30th, and the girl, aged 9, from Stanford Road Junior Mixed. The other 3 cases were mild and no serious paralysis ensued. The Varndean girl had her onset of illness on January 2nd and was admitted to hospital on January 6th. She evidently contracted the infection during the Christmas holidays, which she spent out of Brighton.

Diphtheria

One case, mild in type, was notified—a boy aged 12, boarder in a private school. He had not completed the full course of immunization.

Other infectious diseases

Scarlet fever 132 (124) ; Measles 242 (316) ; Whooping Cough 217 (57). No deaths occurred in any of these.

There were no closures of schools or school departments during the year.

DENTAL REPORT

Mr. B. Rilot, Acting Senior Dental Officer, reports as follows :

Dr. Buchan relinquished his appointment in March, 1950, the staff from that date was one full-time dental surgeon and two dental attendants.

An appeal was made to the Local Dental Executive for volunteers to assist with school dental treatment. Three dental surgeons offered their services and were appointed on a part-time basis, one was only able to remain a few months, so that the school service now has the equivalent of two full-time dental surgeons.

The time of the dental surgeons was devoted mostly to inspection and treatment as laid down in the Education Act, 1944.

As the professional staff was so depleted it was found impossible to carry on with the scheme for Maternity and Child Welfare patients, therefore no more patients were accepted for treatment under this scheme after the 10th February, but those already on the waiting list received treatment, 51 sessions during the year being devoted to this work.

6,444 children were examined at the routine inspections and 3,348 (52%) were found to require treatment. The total number of children treated during the year was 4,967 and 7,897 attendances were made by these children for treatment.

The parents of 86.1% of the children found to have defective teeth at the routine inspections accepted the offer of treatment ; 84.77% of these children actually received treatment.

During the year 78 cases of irregularity of the teeth were treated by extraction : 10 temporary and 113 permanent teeth were removed for this reason. In addition, 19 deformities requiring the use of apparatus were treated and 21 appliances were fitted to correct the irregular teeth of these patients.

X-Rays were taken for 22 dental patients for diagnostic purposes and 100 for Orthopaedic patients.

Other operations in the statistical table (Table V) include the following procedures : simple dressings, scalings, gum treatment, metal and acrylic inlays, extirpation of pulps, treatment and filling of root canals, silver nitrate treatment, and orthodontic adjustments.

I wish to acknowledge the co-operation and help of medical officers, nurses, teaching profession, and parents.

The statistical table is set out on page 23.

TABLE 1

A.—Periodic Medical Inspections

Number of Inspections in the prescribed Groups :

Entrants	..	..	..	..	..	2,331
Second Age Group	..	..	..	..	..	1,770
Third Age Group	..	..	..	..	..	1,817
TOTAL						5,918
Number of other Periodic Inspections	..	..	..	..	..	1,129
GRAND TOTAL						7,047

B.—Other Inspections

Number of Special Inspections	..	..	..	..	5,235
Number of Re-inspections	..	..	..	..	15,202
TOTAL					20,437

C.—Pupils Found to Require Treatment

Number of Individual Pupils found at Periodic Medical Inspection to require treatment (excluding Dental diseases and infestation with Vermin).

No individual pupil should be recorded more than once in any column in this table, and therefore the total in column (4) will not necessarily be the same as the sum of columns (2) and (3).

Group	For defective vision (excluding squint)	For any of the other conditions recorded in Table 2A	Total individual Pupils
(1)	(2)	(3)	(4)
Entrants	1	648	649
Second Age Group	91	324	398
Third Age Group	72	236	300
Total (prescribed groups) ..	164	1,208	1,347
Other Periodic Inspections..	56	218	260
GRAND TOTAL	220	1,426	1,607

TABLE 2

*A.—Return of Defects found by Medical Inspections in the year ended
31st December, 1950*

Defect Code No.	Defect or Disease (1)	Periodic Inspections		Special Inspections	
		No. of Defects		No. of Defects	
		Requiring treatment (2)	Requiring to be kept under Observation, but not re- quiring treatment (3)	Requiring treatment (4)	Requiring to be kept under obser- vation but not requiring treatment (5)
4	Skin	99	31	—	—
5	Eyes :				
	(a) Vision	220	165	152	30
	(b) Squint	114	23	60	10
	(c) Other	35	32	76	113
6	Ears :				
	(a) Hearing	20	19	13	—
	(b) Otitis Media	6	5	—	—
	(c) Other	11	8	—	—
7	Nose or Throat	623	586	369	53
8	Speech	50	7	47	12
9	Cervical Glands	38	192	21	12
10	Heart and Circulation	62	38	13	6
11	Lungs	67	98	80	21
12	Developmental :				
	(a) Hernia	3	5	—	1
	(b) Other	9	10	1	—
13	Orthopaedic :				
	(a) Posture	89	16	32	—
	(b) Flat foot	69	10	34	1
	(c) Other	181	27	113	6
14	Nervous System :				
	(a) Epilepsy	—	2	4	2
	(b) Other	31	45	33	13
15	Psychological :				
	(a) Development	—	3	80	1
	(b) Stability	7	5	27	—
16	Other	74	204	311	178

*B.—Classification of the General Condition of Pupils inspected during
the year in Age Groups*

Age Groups	Number of Pupils Inspected	A (Good)		B (Fair)		C (Poor)	
		No.	% of Col. 2	No.	% of Col. 2	No.	% of Col. 2
(1)	(2)	(3)	(4)	(5)	(6)	(7)	(8)
Entrants	2,331	1,455	62.42	846	36.3	30	1.28
Second Age Group	1,770	1,058	59.77	628	35.48	84	4.75
Third Age Group	1,817	1,397	76.89	355	19.32	65	3.79
Other Periodic Inspec- tions	1,129	702	62.17	391	34.63	36	3.2
TOTAL	7,047	4,612	65.5	2,220	31.5	215	3.0

TABLE 3*Infestation with Vermin*

(This relates to individual pupils and not to instances of infestation)

(i) Total number of examinations in the schools by the school nurses or other authorised persons	57,444
(ii) Total number of individual pupils found to be infested ..	613
(iii) Number of individual pupils in respect of whom cleansing notices were issued (Section 54 (2), Education Act, 1944) ..	613
(iv) Number of individual pupils in respect of whom cleansing orders were issued (Section 54 (3), Education Act, 1944)	10

TABLE IV*Group 1—Diseases of the Skin*

(excluding uncleanness, for which see Table III)

	Number of cases treated or under treatment during the year	
	by the Authority	Otherwise
Ringworm : (i) Scalp	—	
(ii) Body	8	
Scabies	84	
Impetigo	154	
Other skin diseases	188	
TOTAL ...	434	

Group 2—Eye Diseases, Defective Vision, and Squint

	Number of cases dealt with	
	by the Authority	Otherwise
External and other, excluding errors of refraction and squint	438	
Errors of refraction (including squint)	546 *	467
TOTAL ...	984	467
Number of pupils for whom spectacles were :		
(a) Prescribed	*	330
(b) Obtained	*	
TOTAL ...		

*Including cases dealt with under arrangements with the Supplementary Ophthalmic Services.

Group 3—Diseases and Defects of Ear, Nose, and Throat

	Number of cases treated	
	by the Authority	otherwise
Received operative treatment :		
(a) for diseases of the ear	—	
(b) for adenoids and chronic tonsilitis ...	862	
(c) for other nose and throat conditions ...	—	
Received other forms of treatment	389	
TOTAL ...	1,251	

Group 4—Orthopaedic and Postural Defects

	Number of cases treated	
	by the Authority	otherwise
(a) Number treated as in-patients in hospitals ...		21
(b) Number treated otherwise, e.g. in clinics or out-patient departments	1,200	

Group 5—Child Guidance Treatment

	Number of cases treated	
	In the Authority's Child Guidance Clinics	Elsewhere
Number of pupils treated at Child Guidance Clinics	176	

Group 6—Speech Therapy

	Number of cases treated	
	by the Authority	otherwise
Number of pupils treated by Speech Therapists ...	179	

Group 7—Other Treatment Given

	Number of cases treated	
	by the Authority	otherwise
(a) Miscellaneous minor ailments	1,986	
(b) Other (specify)	—	

*Handicapped Pupils requiring education at Special Schools
or Boarding in Boarding Homes*

	(1) Blind (2) Partially sighted	(3) Deaf (4) Partially deaf	(5) Delicate (6) Physically handicapped	(7) Educationally Sub-normal (8) Maladjusted	(9) Epileptic	TOTAL 1-9
	(1) (2)	(3) (4)	(5) (6)	(7) (8)	(9)	(10)
In the calendar year ending 31st Dec., 1950 :						
A. Handicapped Pupils <i>newly placed</i> in special schools or homes ...	— 1	2 1	109 6	37 1	—	123
B. Handicapped Pupils <i>newly ascer-</i> <i>tained</i> as requiring education at special schools or boarding in homes ...	— 2	2 2	92 2	27 5	1	107

Number of children reported during the year :

(a) under Section 57 (3) (excluding any returned under (b) )	...	...	...	7
(b) „ „ „ relying on Section 57 (4)	...	...	...	—
(c) „ „ 57 (5)	...	...	...	13

of the Education Act 1944.

	(1) Blind (2) Partially sighted		(3) Deaf (4) Partially deaf		(5) Delicate (6) Physically handicapped		(7) Educationally Sub-normal (8) Maladjusted		(9) Epileptic	TOTAL 1-9
	(1)	(2)	(3)	(4)	(5)	(6)	(7)	(8)	(9)	(10)
On or about Dec. 1st :										
C. Number of Handicapped Pupils from the area :										
(1) Attending special schools as										
(a) Day Pupils	—	5	—	3	—	—	100	—	—	108
(b) Boarding Pupils ...	3	—	7	—	50	12	9	4	1	86
(2) Boarded in Homes ...	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
(3) Attending independent schools under arrangements made by the Authority ...	—	—	6	—	—	—	4	—	—	10
TOTAL (C) ...	3	5	13	3	50	12	113	4	1	204
D. Number of Handicapped Pupils being educated under arrangements made under Sec- tion 56 of the Education Act, 1944 :										
(a) in hospitals	—	—	—	—	—	18	—	—	—	18
(b) elsewhere ...	—	—	—	—	—	5	—	1	1	7
E. Number of Handicapped Pupils from the area requiring places in special schools (including any such unplaced children who are temporarily re- ceiving home tuition ...	—	3	1	1	17	1	21	4	—	48

TABLE V

Dental Inspection and Treatment carried out by the Authority

(1) Number of pupils inspected by the Authority's Dental Officers :				
(a) Periodic age groups	..	..	..	6,444
(b) Specials	..	..	..	2,255
TOTAL (1)				8,699
(2) Number found to require treatment				
(3) Number referred for treatment (Periodic age groups)	..			5,603
(4) Number actually treated	..	..	..	3,348
(5) Attendances made by pupils for treatment	..	..	..	4,967
TOTAL (5)				7,897
(6) Half-days devoted to : Inspection				
Treatment	..	..	..	36½
TOTAL (6)				902
(7) Fillings : Permanent Teeth				
Temporary Teeth	..	..	..	4,325
TOTAL (7)				283
(8) Number of teeth filled : Permanent Teeth				
Temporary Teeth	..	..	..	4,025
TOTAL (8)				280
(9) Extractions : Permanent Teeth				
Temporary Teeth	..	..	..	878
TOTAL (9)				4,959
(10) Administration of general anaesthetics for extraction ..				
TOTAL (10)				393
(11) Other Operations : Permanent Teeth				
Temporary Teeth	..	..	..	1,337
TOTAL (11)				356
TOTAL (11)				
TOTAL (11)				1,693

